

ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF

TAHSILS TIJARA, BAHOR, MANDAWAR, RAJGARH
AND KATUMBAR,

ALWAR STATE

(1898-99.)

BY

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COMPLIMENTARY

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF

TAHSILS

TIJARA, BAHOR, MANDAWAR, RAJGARH AND KATUMBAR.

ALWAR STATE.

Chapter I.

1. The proposals for the assessment of the four eastern tahsil of the Alwar State—Kishengarh, Ramgarh, Govindgarh and Lachmangarh—were submitted by me last year, and sanctioned in the letter of the Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, No. 2598-I., dated 26th September 1898.

Introductory.

The assessments were announced by me early in October, were taken up without objection or appeal by the Zamindars of the 427½ Khalsa estates concerned, and the new demand collected in full and with punctuality for the revenue year 1898-99, though the harvests were below the average.

The present report deals with the five tahsils of Tijara—north-eastern, Mandawar and Bahror—north-western, Rajgarh—southern, and Katumbar—south-eastern; leaving only three tahsils, Alwar—central, Bansur—western, and Thana Ghazi—south-western, to be dealt with in order to complete the reassessment of the 12 tahsils of the State.

The system pursued is the same as in my earlier report, and as the Government of India in the letter quoted have approved of the general lines on which the work is being conducted, and which are practically the same as in Punjab Settlements, it will not be necessary to repeat details and explanations which have already been discussed.

2. The basis of the system is an accurate re-survey and the preparation of a correct record of rights for each *Khalsa* estate. These are carried out under the direct supervision of the three Settlement Deputy Collectors, Munsif Gauri Shankar, Munsif Amar Singh and Munsif Ralla Ram—all of whom have had a thorough training in settlement and revenue work in the Punjab, to which they have now added the knowledge gained by two or more years' experience in Alwar. When the assessment statistics of each tahsil and its component estates were complete, I made a detailed tour through them in October, January and March last, while the autumn or spring crops were still on the ground, and accompanied by the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar inspected every estate—or rather 613 out of 619 in the five tahsils, went over the land with zamindars, inspected the crops, made notes of the capacity of the soil, endeavoured to find out all I could from statistics and enquiry as to the circumstances of the people, the working of the present assessment, the reasons for enhancing or reducing it, and then made rough notes as to what a fair assessment would be in each case. Having thus dealt with each individual estate, I settled the data for the re-assessment of the tahsils as a whole with the Deputy Collectors, *vis.*, the standard of prices, the average outturn of crops, the allowances for fodder and failed crops, the average cash rents, etc., and made them prepare assessment reports on these lines for each tahsil, keeping the question of the actual assessment to be imposed for the tahsil as a whole and the individual estates in my own hands. These reports supplemented by my own notes and observations are the basis

NOTE.—The standard of measurement in the State and used throughout this report is the Shahjehani *bigha* = $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre.

of the present report. Their preparation has not only been a most useful source of instruction to the Deputy Collectors—who have thus become familiar with the principles of assessment and the method of intelligently handling masses of statistics, but it has also considerably lightened my work. Without such assistance I should not have found leisure for the village to village inspection which though always laborious and often monotonous, is the only sound basis for re-assessment.

Position and boundaries of the tahsils under re-assessment.

3. The situation of the five tahsils under reassessment is shown in the following map.

Each of them touches foreign territory. Tijara is bounded on the east and north by the Gurgaon district and on the west by the Kot Kasim *pargana* of Jaipur. Mandawar on the north side touches the Bewal *pargana* of Nabha, and on the north-east Kot Kasim. Bahrar on the north and west marches successively with Gurgaon, Nimrana (a small State tributary to Alwar), Nabha, the Narnaul *pargana* of Patiala, the Shaikhawat tract of Jaipur, and the Kot Putli *pargana* of Khetri—a feudatory of Jaipur. The three *parganas* of Kot Kasim, Bawal and Narnaul were once held by the Nawab of Jhajjar and when confiscated for his treason in the mutiny, were made over respectively to the loyal chiefs of Jaipur, Nabha and Patiala. This is the explanation of their detachment from the present parent States. Rajgarh runs with Jaipur on the south, while Katumbar on all sides but the east is hemmed in by the Akhegarh and Nagar tahsils of Bharatpur.

Of the five tahsils under consideration, only two—Mandawar and Bahrar—are contiguous to one another. These have similar physical features and agricultural conditions; and Tijara—which is separated from Mandawar by a narrow strip of the Kishengarh tahsil—approximates to them closely enough to justify these three tahsils being regarded as in the same tract. On the other hand the two southern tahsils, Rajgarh and Katumbar, though the intermediate distance between them is not, on an average, more than 10 miles, have few physical or agricultural features in common as will presently appear. The selection of the tahsils was determined by the relative progress of the work, and hence I have not been able to secure that they should be in one compact block.

General Statistics.

4. A few leading statistics for the five tahsils are given in the following table:—

Tahsils.	Details.	No. of villages.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Population of 1891.	AVERAGE PER SQUARE MILE.		Khalsa Juma of 1897-98.	REMARKS.
						Total.	Cultivation.		
Tijara ...	Khalsa ...	109	217	100	51,691	215	313	159,870	(b) One Istamrar.
	State Rands ...	3	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	
	Jagir, Musi, etc. (b)	4	7	Not known.	655	122	Not known.	...	
	Total ...	206	254	...	52,746	208	...	...
Bahrar ...	Khalsa ...	130	218	158	65,176	209	418	104,574	
	State Rands ...	1							
	Jagir, Musi ...	13							
	Total ...	144	243	...	60,503	203	...	...

Tahsil.	Detail.	No. of villages.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Population of 1891.	AVERAGE PER SQUARE MILE.		Khalsa Jama of 1897-98.	REMARKS.
						Total.	Cultivation.		
Mandawar	Khalsa . . .	112	175	128	47,255	270	375	160,739	(b) 2 villages Istamrar.
	Jagir, Mañi, etc. .	17 (b)	24	...	9,008	268	...	...
	Total .	129	200	...	56,263	270	...	...
Rajgarh	Khalsa . . .	108	225	73	58,512	260	801	158,372	Half of one village is Istamrar.
	State Runds . . .	8							
	Jagir, Mañi, etc. .	102 (b)	215	Not known.	30,810	144	...	...
	Total .	218	440	...	89,321	203	...	...
Katumbar	Khalsa . . .	70	130	104	36,111	230	347	150,030	One Istamrar village.
	State Runds . . .	2							
	Jagir, Mañi, etc. .	9 (b)	8	...	2,608	...	...	...
	Total .	81	144	...	38,719	289	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	Khalsa . . .	619	1,001	625	258,915	259	430	830,485	
	State Runds . . .	14							
	Jagir, Mañi . . .	145	289	...	47,903	165	...	...
	Total .	778	1,290	...	306,748	...	...	...

The entire State has an area according to the last settlement of 3,024 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 760,446, and a present land revenue of about 21 lakhs, while the number of *Khalsa* estates is now 1,470. These five tahsils in round numbers comprise two-fifths of the area, revenue and population. The density per square mile of cultivation is rather low in Tijara—313—moderate in Bahrar, Mandawar and Katumbar—419, 375, and 430 respectively—and decidedly high in Rajgarh—801—owing to the superior fertility of the soil and the inclusion of considerable urban population. The incidence of the *Khalsa* Jama on the population of *Khalsa* villages is about Rs. 2-12-0 per head in Rajgarh, Rs. 3 in Tijara and Bahrar, Rs. 3-6-0 in Mandawar and Rs. 4-6-0 in Katumbar. Population therefore may be considered as adequate for agricultural purposes in all tahsils but Katumbar, where its sparseness is one of the chief drawbacks to agricultural prosperity. The incidence of the land revenue per cultivated acre and per head of population is about twice as much as in the adjoining British district of Gurgaon.

5. Of the 5 tahsils, Tijara is least favoured by nature, having a poor soil and light rainfall but sweet water and an agricultural population—mainly Meos—which is steadily improving in industry and perseverance. Bahrar and Mandawar come next in order with a soil which though varying considerably in fertility, is better all round than Tijara, while well water on the other hand is often so saline as to

be positively injurious to the land; with an agricultural population—mainly Ahirs and Jats—superior in industry and thrift to any other in the State. They are however heavily handicapped by the absence of *bands* and *dahri* irrigation.

Katumbar is a level tract with a good soil, but the well water is often brackish or bitter, and the *dahri* irrigation has, owing to the construction of *bands* in the tahsils to the west, fallen off considerably on recent years. The agriculturists—many of whom are Brahmins and Thakurs—are weak in numbers and inferior in industry.

Rajgarh is favoured by the richest soil and the highest rainfall of any tahsil in the State except Thana Gazi. Most of it consist of a series of fertile valleys, shut in by lofty hills, the drainage from which enriches the soil, and where held up by dams, irrigates a considerable area. Wells are very numerous, water is nearly everywhere sweet, though in the hill villages the supply is running low owing to the drought of the last few years, double-cropping is common and does not exhaust the soil. The agricultural population however—chiefly Minas, Brahmins and Thakurs—is wanting in energy and enterprise, and has failed to make the best of the advantages offered by nature. They suffer considerably from the ravages of the wild animals—tigers, panther, pig, deer of various kinds—which abound in the hills, and the extension of cultivation has also been retarded by the harassing restrictions hitherto imposed by Forest Department (Rund and Bannis) of the State.

Physical and agricultural features
of each tahsil.

6. The leading physical features of each tahsil may now be considered in more detail.

TIJARA.

Tijara in the extreme north-east of the State is divided into the two parganas of Tapukra (95 estates), forming the northern portion which was a separate tahsil till 1870, and is still a sub-tahsil in the charge of a Naib-Tahsildar, and Tijara (104 estates) forming the southern and richer portion. The whole tract is situated in the heart of the Mewat—or country of the Meos—which includes nearly half of the Alwar State, 4 out of the 5 northern Tahsils of Bhartpur, and the southern portion of the Gurgaon district. The eastern side is separated from Gurgaon by a long narrow ridge of hills rising at one point to a height of 1347 feet, and almost parallel with this at a distance varying from one to four miles runs another and a lower range rising near its northern extremity to a height of 1,244 feet. These two ranges form the far famed Tijara Hills, where the whole Khanzada or Mewatti chiefs had their strongholds at Indor and Kotila in the days of their prime, when they held 1,484 villages and from their predatory habits and proximity to Delhi, exercised an active and disturbing influence on the policy of the Empire. These ranges are known as the 'Kala Pahar' and are to be a continuation of the ridge of hills of the same name running from Delhi through Gurgaon and Patudi. The two ranges almost unit at Indor, the old capital of the Khanzada tribe, and a place of great natural strength, and continue as such for a distance of three miles, when they again diverge, forming an intermediate valley widening gradually down to Baghaur—once the great stronghold of the Landawat Meos.

From this point, where the main road from Tijara to Ferozpur in Gurgaon diverges to the south-east, the valley becomes narrower and the hills higher till they gradually become one range which runs along the Alwar-Gurgaon boundary and finally ends abruptly at Naugaon in tahsil Ramgarh (paragraph 5 of report on eastern tahsils).

The valley north of Indor drains due north into the Sahibi, while the rest of the drainage falls into the great masonry dam known as the Tijara or Kaliaka band, constructed by Maharaja Balwant Singh across the main opening in the western range. All the land within the valley north of the Tijara band is poor and sandy, much cut up by the hill drainage and difficult of cultivation. South of the

dam where the valley is wider the soil is firmer, and benefits from the hill drainage held up by the Tijara, Baghaur and Nimli *bands*.

Besides the above range which runs along the entire length of the eastern boundary there are several isolated hills in the Tapukra *pargana*. While in the south of Tijara the range known as the Landoha (see paragraph 5 (b) of last year's report) runs due south into Kishengarh and Ramgarh having a length of about 5 miles in Tijara. The hill drainage from both sides of this range reinforced by that from the western slopes of the Tijara range south of Tijara form the Landoha *nala*, the annual inundations of which benefit only a few villages in Tijara, but have a large volume and a wider sphere of action in their southern course through Kishengarh and Ramgarh as described in my report on the eastern tahsils.

Leaving out the Landoha watershed all the rest of the tahsil slopes rapidly from the eastern hills towards the Sahibi *nala* which passes close to the western boundary, and all the hill streams except where held up by dams—masonry or earthen—find their way eventually into the Sahibi. The eastern side especially in the northern *pargana* of Tapukra is uneven and much scarred by the action of these hill streams, which owing to the light texture of the soil, scour out deep channels for their beds. The land at the foot of the hills is therefore generally unculturable, but like the hill slopes is often covered by a dense growth of brushwood or low shrubs—the *dhauk*, *arusa*, etc.—which are used for firewood or making charcoal, while the coarse grass which grows in profusion in the rains yields abundant pasture. Proceeding west from the hills the land becomes more level, though it still continues sandy, especially in the northern *pargana*, the water level becomes nearer, the supply more plentiful, and wells more numerous. The water throughout the tahsil is sweet, except in a few villages to the west and south, and of excellent quality both for drinking and for agriculture. The depth varies from 90 feet in some of the hill villages, where the supply also runs short in a dry year, to 11 feet in the low-lying lands on the south-west and for the whole tahsil averages 33 feet, the average depth of the water being 17 feet.

Owing to the absence of trees and shade the tahsil has a rather bare and desolate aspect except in the rains when the hill sides are green with verdure. The soil though light is generally sweet and the crops require rather frequent showers than heavy rains which wash away the light surface and the seed. Bajra is the chief unirrigated crop, the soil not being strong enough for jawar or gram, and in some of the hill villages is famous for its quality and outturn. Spring crops—wheat and barley—are chiefly confined to the *chahi* and *dahri* lands, but if rains are favourable barley is also grown largely on some of the light *barani* soils.

The soil is lighter and the slope from the hills sharper in Tapukra than in Tijara. The water level is deeper and wells are fewer. There is also less *dahri* irrigation as owing to the unstable soil and the sharp slope, earthen dams will not hold up the water and masonry dams though constructed in places—*e.g.*, Jhiwans, Patan, Gotoli, Khizarpur—are too expensive to be remunerative. Most of the hill torrents bring down sand in deposit and the *dahri* area formed is often for this reason worthless. The crops are therefore mainly dependent on the rains in the *kharif* and on the wells in the *rabi*.

The well cultivation is excellent where water is sufficient. A good deal of *Zira* (cumin seed) is raised, and this is a very paying crop. The people are industrious and make the most out of adverse conditions. The arrears of revenue are higher in Tapukra than in Tijara, but the demand has been realised in full for the last seven years. This has been facilitated by the liberal advances given by the State for sinking new wells, but much more has still to be done in this direction to render agriculture more secure.

The Tijara *pargana* has a better soil with a smaller proportion of sandy *bhur*, stronger village communities, more wells, a larger *dahri* area—protected by the *bands* of Tijara, Isroda, Nimli, Naugaun, Bhindusi, etc.,—and also by the Landoha floods.

(c) The Tijara *pargana*.

Kacha wells can be sunk in many villages, but in the hill villages water is deep and scarce. A good deal of wheat is grown in the *chahi* and *dahri* lands, also some tobacco on the wells. Except in the impoverished hill villages the assessment is moderate and has been paid with comparative ease and punctuality.

The tahsil as a whole is fairly well off as regards communications. Tapukra is 15 miles from the Rewari Railway station, and
(d) Communications. Tijara 16 miles from Khairthal station with which it is connected by a good road through Kishengarh, from where it is metalled on to Khairthal.

The average rainfall since last settlement comes to 21.75 inches which if regular and well distributed is ample to secure
(e) Rainfall and soils. both crops, but as will be shown later on in this tahsil the rainfall is capricious and runs to extremes.

13 per cent. of the cultivation is *chahi*, 7 per cent. *dahri* and 80 per cent. is *barani*, so that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the area is directly dependent on the rainfall. Looking to the natural classification into *Chiknot* or clayey, *Mattiyar* or loamy, and *Bhur* I, and II, sandy and very sandy, the percentages are :—

Chiknot	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Mattiyar	...	...	...	...	...	33
Bhur I	...	...	...	...	...	45
„ II	...	...	...	...	...	22

so that one-third of the cultivation is good and two-thirds poor or bad.

BAHROR AND MANDAWAR.

7. These tahsils are in the Rath or country of the Chauhan Rajputs, the chiefs of whom claim descent from Prithwi Raj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi, and have founded in Alwar the three houses from which the Rao of Mandawar, the Rana of Barod and the Raja of the tributary State of Nimrana take their titles. The Nimrana estate (consisting of 19 villages with a land revenue—including alienations—of Rs. 37,565, from which it pays a tribute of Rs. 4 300 per annum, at the rate of two annas per rupee, to Alwar), is scattered in 4 separate blocks over the north of Bahrer, while an isolated group of 5 British villages including the Mina settlement of Shahjehanpur lies between Mandawar and Bahrer. The northern portion of Bahrer beyond Nimrana forms the pargana or sub-tahsil of Mandan, with a Naib Tahsildar in charge. It stands to Bahrer in much the same relation that Tapukra does to Tijara, but is smaller and more isolated.

The natural features of Bahrer and Mandawar have so much in common that they may be considered together. Both are
(b) Natural features. intersected by long and generally narrow ridges of hills running usually north and south, the summits of which attain a height of 1,757 feet close to the town of Mandawar and of 1,990 feet at Khobar on the west of Bahrer. The slopes of the hills are generally covered with an uneven growth of brushwood—*dhauk*, *salar*, etc.—as in Tijara, and the land along their skirts is cut up by the *nalas* carrying off the hill drainage, which beyond depositing large quantities of sand and occasionally washing away the surface, have little influence on agriculture. Here as in Tijara the light texture of the soil, and the sharp slope from the hills renders the construction of irrigation dams difficult or unremunerative. There is not a single *band* in Bahrer and only one in Mandawar recently constructed at Mendpuri, from which however there has yet been no irrigation. The south-east of Mandawar from Mandawar to Jhindoli drains north-east into Kishengarh through the Rasgan *nala* which falls into the Bagheri *band* (para. 8 (2) of last year's report). The streams from the west and north of Bahrer run into foreign territory, and practically all the rest of the drainage of the two tahsils finds its way sooner or later into the Sahibi *nala*.

The Sahibi, which has water only during the rains, has its source at Saiwar in Jaipur territory, 21 miles from the Alwar

(c) Sahibi *nala* and its affluents.

border which it enters at Thurana in Bansur.

From this point it runs north to Morori of Bansur forming for 19 miles the boundary between Bansur tahsil and the Khetri Raja's tahsil of Kot Putli. The boundary between opposite villages varies with the deep stream. After Morori, it enters the Alwar State and for a distance of 6 miles separates Bansur from Bahrar. At Islampur in Bahrar it is joined by a large affluent known as the Sota. This also has its rise in the Khetri Raj, enters Bahrar at Gumti a few miles north of the Sahibi, which it joins 5 miles further on, the two *nalas* enclosing a triangular tongue of land on the south of Bahrar with 5 villages. The Jaipur State has recently erected a dam across the Sota at Bhochara in Khetri, and this is said to have considerably reduced the volume of the stream which reaches Alwar, and to have affected the water-supply in the wells. From the point of junction at Islampur the combined streams run east and then north, in places separating Bahrar from Mandawar. After skirting the Barod hills it strikes north-east through Mandawar for a distance of 10 miles to Ajeraka receiving on the way the drainage of Bahrar and Mandawar. At Ajeraka where it is over half a mile in width, it is crossed by an iron bridge on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and a stone embankment has been made on the north bank by the railway authorities to prevent the floods cutting inland and damaging Rewari. From a mile west of Ajeraka it forms the boundary between Alwar and Nabha—the deep stream rule here giving way to fixed boundaries. It then passes into the Kot Kasim *pargana* of Jaipur, and thence through the east of the Rewari tahsil close to the Tijara boundary into the State of Patiaudi and the Rohtak district.

The main affluents which the Sahibi receives in these tahsils besides the Sota are: (1) The Surakh *Nali* which runs from the Babariya *band* in Bansur and after a course of a few miles through the south-west of Mandawar, joins the Sahibi at Sodabas. A project for making a dam across the Sahibi at this point at an estimated cost of 3 lakhs has been recently worked out by Mr. Macdonald, the State Engineer, and is under the consideration of the Darbar. The site is an excellent one from an engineering point of view, but there is some doubt whether the land submerged and inundated would not be damaged by the deposits of sand which the Sahibi brings down in enormous quantities.

(2) The stream known as the Harsora or Hajipur *nala* in Bansur, which drains all the eastern side of that tahsil, enters Mandawar at Dhela Bas, runs due north for a distance of about 10 miles, receiving the drainage from the western slopes of the Mandawar hills and finally empties itself into the Sahibi at Bijwar.

All these streams are only in flow in the rains, and though the volume of water is then considerable, they are of little direct benefit to these tahsils. The banks are too high for inundations, the beds too sandy for cultivation. They frequently cut away good land or injure it by depositing sand and the course of the Sahibi is marked by the brick work of wells standing like towers in the river bed. The area returned as *Khatili* or inundated on the Sahibi and its branches is only 836 bigahs in Bahrar and 1,470 in Mandawar, and this is for the most part inferior cultivation. The proximity of the streams, however, benefits the wells to a considerable distance by keeping the water sweet and increasing the supply. It is said that the Emperor Akbar endeavoured to dam the Sahibi close to the present railway bridge at Ajeraka so as to irrigate the land round Rewari, but successive floods prevented the execution of the scheme.

In Bahrar the only *nala* that requires mention is the Kasnoti *nala* on the extreme north-west which intersects a few Alwar villages and forms the boundary between Girdarpur of Nabha State and Partapur of Alwar. The boundary between these villages has been repeatedly in dispute and several lives have been lost over it. It was settled in 1873 by Mr. O'Brien, Assistant Settlement Officer of Gurgaon, and again in 1895 by Mr. Halifax, Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, but since then there have been further riots and loss of life. The

(e) Kasnoti *nala* in Bahrar.

actual position of the boundary is not in dispute. All that is needed is to put up a few pillars to define it, but for 2 years I have been vainly endeavouring to obtain the co-operation of the Nabha Darbar in this matter.

If we leave aside (1) villages directly affected by the Sahibi and its branches and (2) the *Bhur* or sandy villages along both slopes of the range running due south from Mandawar and (3) the ridge of high sandy land running from the hills on the western boundary due east through six villages parallel with the Sahibi of which it is probably the old bank, the rest of the Mandawar tahsil consists of a fairly level plain with a good loamy soil rather light in the centre and north but sweet and cool, and stiffer and extremely fertile on the south-east from Pahal to Jhindoli where it benefits considerably from the drainage of the surrounding hills. The water level is very deep near the hills—in some places over 100 feet—and near and abundant close to the course of the *nalas*. The average depth is 42 feet to the water and 18 feet of water. It is generally sweet and beneficial for agriculture. Hence the *chahi* area has increased and is now 17 per cent., while one per cent is *dahri barishi* or advantaged by hill torrents, and 82 per cent. is *barani*. The *barani* land is carefully cultivated. The rainfall though it averages only 19·37 inches is if fairly well distributed ample for both crops. *Bajra* is the staple crop, but there is a good deal of *jawar*, and *sarson* does extremely well in the light clean soils. The classification of the land by the natural qualities of the soil is:—

Chicknot	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 per cent.
Mattiyar	.	.	.	.	.	.	62 "
Bhur I	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 "
" II	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 "

So that two-thirds of the area is fair or good and one-third poor or bad. The tahsil as a whole though not rich, may be considered as distinctly prosperous for a Native State. Arrears of revenue since last settlement are found only in 6 estates and the total amount is only Rs. 3,247. There is not a single decent cart-road in the whole tahsil but fortunately it is in direct communication with railway, which crosses it on the north-east for a distance of 6 miles and has a station at Ajeraka. Mandawar, the head quarters, is only 4 miles from the Harsouli Station, 6 from Khairthal and Ajeraka and 24 from the great central market of Rewari.

(g) Division of Bahror into two assessment circles.

The Bahror tahsil falls into two natural divisions, *viz.*:—

- (1) the great central plain with 59 estates around Bahror bounded by the Sahibi villages on the south, Nimrana on the north and the two parallel hill ranges on the east and west; and
- (2) the rest of the tahsil consisting of (a) the Mandan *pargana* and some outlying hill villages on the north-east, (b) the block of villages along the western boundary separated from the central plain by a ridge of hills, and (c) the fifteen estates with alluvial features on the south along or between the Sota and Sahibi *nalas*—in all 71 estates.

The central plain has an excellent loamy soil—*Mattiyar*—and with a good rainfall grows splendid crops of *jawar*, barley and gram. The soil is level, cool and fertile and benefits from the drainage from the hills on the east and west boundaries. It is owned chiefly by industrious Ahirs who are numerous and thriving but extraordinarily litigious. Land here has a higher value than in any other part of the State. The only drawback to the prosperity of the tract is that the well water is often extremely bad. In the villages towards the hills where the soil is rather light, it is fairly sweet, but in the centre of the plain where the land is best, the water is poisonously bad both for drinking and agriculture. In places after the land has been irrigated from wells, it has to be kept fallow for one, two, or even three years to recover its sweetness, unless it can be well manured in the meantime, and sown with a rain crop, such as *jawar*, to work off the saline impurities. On some wells the water brings out the familiar white *reh* efflorescence, but this is not as injurious as the water of the oily salt wells (*bajar teliya*) which

changes the surface of the naturally sweet reddish soil into a dirty seum gradually forming into *kankar*. Were it not for the evil qualities of the water, this tract with its unrivalled soil and industrious population, would be the garden of the State. As it is, wells are comparatively few, and are not increasing.

The rainfall at Bahrur, in the centre of this tract, averages 17·52 inches or nearly two inches less than in Mandawar. The spring level too is deeper, the average depth in circle I being 48 feet to the water and 18 feet of water.

The rest of the tahsil though in three separate blocks has fairly similar features, and is therefore treated as a single assessment circle—Chakk II. Owing to the influence of the hills or the Sahibi, the soil is generally poor and sandy. The well water is very far from the surface—over 100 feet in some of the Mandan villages—and for the whole circle averages 59 feet, the average depth of the water being 17 feet.

(a) The Mandan *pargana* which is uneven and much cut up by hills is similar to the Nimrana Estate—which I have separately assessed—and to the adjoining portions of Rewari. It is a bare, sterile, sandy tract the monotony of which is broken only by the bold but barren hill sides and by the clumps of sombre *farrash* trees which the industrious Ahirs have planted as shade for the wells and protection for their fields from the encroaching sand drifts. Several estates are owned by Chauhan Rajputs, assessed at lenient rates, who look to Nimrana rather than to the Alwar Chief as their head. The hill torrents generally run north into Gurgaon or Nabha and no attempt is made to utilise them by means of dams or even small field embankments. Owing to the greater depth of the water the cost of masonry wells is prohibitive in many villages, and their place is taken by *kacha* wells which are unlined below but have 10 to 15 feet of masonry at the mouth. The water in villages close to the hills is generally sweet though the supply is short. At a distance from the hills it is often bad though not so injurious to the land as around Bahrur. The tract as a whole is a decidedly poor one and only industrious Ahirs could make a living out of it. The Chauhans are largely dependent on Ahir tenants, and are leniently assessed. *Bajra* and *moth* in the *kharif*, and barley on the wells in the *rabi* are the chief crops grown. *Jawar* and gram are little grown, but *sarson* is sometimes successfully raised in the lighter soils, which benefit by hill drainage.

(b) The group of 12 villages beyond the hills on the eastern border (known as *Pahar ke niche*) are very similar to the Mandan *pargana*. The soil which slopes abruptly from the hills to Patiala and Nabha on the west is nearly all very sandy *bhur*, uneven, and much cut up by the *nalas* through which the hill drainage runs off to foreign territory. Owing to the great depth of the water—80 to 120 feet—wells are very few, some villages having only a single well for drinking and spring crops are scarcely sown. The *bajra* however of this tract is famous for its yield and quality and the thrifty Ahirs who own most of the villages, after reaping the autumn crops, emigrate with their carts to Rewari, Sirsa and Narnaul and work as carriers during the cold weather. Hence they thrive, where less industrious communities would starve.

(c) The 15 estates on the south of the tahsil affected by the Sahibi and Sota *nalas* have been included in Chakk II, because the soil is generally *bhur*. The water is however near and sweet, wells are numerous, and the well cultivation is careful and productive. Seven of these villages are held by thieving Gujars whose position favours their predatory habits. These estates really occupy an intermediate position between Chakks I and II, but the difference can be taken into account in the village assessment, and does not justify the formation of this small tract into a separate assessment circle.

The Bahrur tahsil is not badly off for Railway communications, Bahrur itself being only 18 miles from Ajeraka, and Mandan 14 miles from Rewari. The internal communications are however extremely bad. The sandy bed of the Sahibi and its tributaries always impede traffic, and in the rains when these streams are in flood communications are often interrupted for days together.

Out of the total area only 11 per cent. is *chahi*, one per cent. receives some slight benefit from hill streams, and 88 per cent. is *barani*; while classifying the soils according to natural qualities, 60 per cent. is *mattiyar* or loam, 37 per cent. *bhur I*, and 3 per cent. *bhur II* or in other words three-fifths of the area is fair or good, and two-fifths poor or bad. The *mattiyar* in Circle II is all round much inferior to that of Circle I, but this will be taken account of by framing separate rates for assessment.

KATUMBAR.

8. From Bahrur to Katumbar we pass from the extreme north-west to the extreme south-east of the State and come upon entirely new conditions. Katumbar is the smallest of the 5 tahsils under consideration, and the least prosperous. As already remarked it touches Alwar territory only on the west, the remaining three sides being bounded by Bhartpur. The western side adjoining Lachmangarh and comprising estates formerly in that tahsil, lies in the Narukhand or country of Naruka Rajputs. The rest of the tahsil lies in the Kater—or broad plain sloping south-east towards the Banganga, and including the central and part of the southern tahsil of Bhartpur.

In 1885 five Bhartpur estates—Garu, Latke, Khera Meda, Nagla Sita Rām and Man Khera—which were enclosed in Katumbar, were transferred to that tahsil, Bhartpur receiving in exchange the detached village of Tilehara from Katumbar and four villages from Govindgarh. The tract as a whole is a level and fairly well cultivated plain. On the south and west there are a few detached hills bare of vegetation, in Dantiya, Banokhar, Sonkhar, and Medpura, and the opening between the latter two has been utilised for the construction of a splendid masonry irrigation ombankment at Galakhera. These hills have practically no influence on agriculture and the drainage from them is of no account. There are no streams or *nalas* of any importance, but there are three drainage systems, the water of which in years of good rainfall is stored or distributed for agriculture by 3 systems of irrigation dams.

The overflow from the Lachmangarh *band* enters the tahsil at Tidpuri on the north-west and by means of the Tidpuri dam and the supplementary dams at Tasai and Toosari, benefits 9 estates along the northern boundary whence it passes into the Nagar tahsil of Bhartpur. The inundations were probably never either regular or abundant, but of late years they have been much reduced by the construction of new and the repair of old dams in Lachmangarh, which usually can absorb all the flood water it receives. In the south-west close to the railway a *nala* from Ghosrana in Lachmangarh enters the tahsil at Salwari, is held up by the dams at Salwari and Galakhera, and from the latter is distributed by means of sluices and a canal cut running north to Katumbar town (which owing to bad alignment rarely works) over 6 or 7 villages to the east. Formerly the overflow from this dam ran due east into the Akhogarh tahsil of Bhartpur, but in recent years there has been little overflow, and this has been held up by the embankment of the road from Kherli station to Katumbar. The extreme south-east of the tahsil beyond the Agra-Bandikui Railway receives the overflow from the Nahera *nala* through Jaipur territory and the south of Lachmangarh. This is intercepted by the *bands* of Dantiya and Samuchi, whence it passes on to Kherli, Sonkar and Daroli. The supply from this *nala* has also been much reduced in late years by irrigation works at Kho in Jaipur.

The *dahri* or flooded area in Katumbar though recorded as 10 per cent. of the total cultivation is therefore even more uncertain and precarious than that of Lachmangarh (paragraph 8 (d) of year's report), being more distant from the source of supply and more likely to be effected unfavourably by the intermediate

dams in Alwar and Jaipur territory. Excepting a few favoured areas in the Tidpuri *band*, the rest is probably not flooded on an average more than one year in four. The land is however low-lying and gets the drainage from the surrounding areas, which keeps it relatively moist even in dry years, raises the water level and enables *Kacha* wells and *Dhenklis* to be sunk to irrigate the spring crops.

Taking the tahsil as a whole the prevailing soil is loam or *mattiyar*—85 per cent. of the whole—*bhur* or sandy soil amounts to only 7 per cent. and is found chiefly on the south-west close to the hills mentioned to the south of the railway, and in a few villages on the north-west *chiknot* or stiff clay—8 per cent.—is found in the *dahri* depressions and in the low land on the north-west. Generally speaking the soil in the western villages adjoining Lachmangarh is rather light, while on the east and especially on the north-east adjoining Bhartpur it is superior.

The average rainfall 20.53 inches if seasonable and well distributed is sufficient to mature both crops, but the winter rains are slight and precarious and spring crops are therefore little grown except on the *dahri* or *chahi* lands. The soil is very suitable for autumn crops—*jauar*, *bajra*, *masina* and *til*—but the agriculture in the estates held by Thakurs, Brahmins and Gujars—nearly two-thirds of the whole—is very rough. The land is ploughed only once or twice before sowing. Hence the crops as they sprout are choked by weeds, and unless these are cleared away at considerable cost, the outturn is poor.

The water level ranges from 20 feet in the low-lying lands on the north-west to 70 feet along the eastern border, but the average is 35 feet and 15 feet of water. The water is very variable in quality, but is often brackish or bitter and here as elsewhere the best land has the worst water. However about 60 per cent. of the wells are sweet, the test of this being the growth of cotton with well irrigation. The effect of irrigation from brackish and bitter wells is that the land has to lie fallow for two or more harvests, till the saline impurities are got rid of. 19 per cent. of the cultivation is now *chahi*, 10 per cent. *dahri*, and 71 per cent. *barani*.

The tahsil is well provided with communications. The Agra-Bandikui branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway crosses it on the south from east to west for a distance of 8 miles and there is an important station at Kherli which is connected with Katumbar by a good road. A new road has also been recently constructed from Katumbar to Lachmangarh.

RAJGARH.

9. Rajgarh though by far the largest of the five tahsils has the smallest land revenue, nearly half of the estates being held revenue free. It is now second in importance only to the Alwar tahsil and historically occupies the first place being the home of the ruling family, the scene of the gradual evolution of a small *jagir* of 2½ villages held from Jaipur into an independent State in the latter half of the last century, and it was the capital of that state till the evacuation of the Alwar Fort by the Bhartpur troops in A. D. 1775. The eastern portion lies in the Narukhand or country of Narukas, while the western hills and valleys adjoining Thana Ghazi belong physically and ethnographically to the country of the Rajawat Thakurs—the centre of which is Thana Ghazi.

All the western side from Macheri—the home of the ruling family—to the Thana Ghazi border—about two-thirds of the entire area—is covered by masses of hills generally rocky, precipitous and often difficult to cross. The highest points are at Kanwari on the north-west—a famous tiger beat—2,128 feet and Birpur overlooking the Dooti tank—2,048 feet. These hills have usually a rather broad table and (*Malas*) at the top and enclose deep and fertile valleys (*Chhind*). The tableland and the slopes are for the most part State property, being used as game preserves, and also for the supply of fuel and grass for State requirements.

The eastern portion of the tahsil is also intersected by several ranges of hills running from north-east to south-west, but these are comparatively low, narrow ridges as in Lachmangarh, and their influence on cultivation is not considerable. These villages, especially on the south-east around Reni, have plain rather than hill features.

Of the total *Khalsa* area only 30 per cent. is cultivated, while 45 per cent. is made up of unculturable forests or hillside and 25 per cent. is culturable. The natural lines of drainage are (1) from the western hills south or south-east to the Banganga in Jaipur, (2) from the centre and north into the Ruparel, (3) from the north-east to the Lachmangarh *band* and (4) from the south-east through Jaipur into Lachmangarh and Katumbar.

The flow of rain water from the hillsides is in the rains very great, and this is partly held up by a great number of
(b) Natural irrigation by dams. earthen and masonry irrigation dams—many of them of recent construction—the chief of which are those of Baghoni, Rajrauli, Kho, Kalwar, Tehla, Talao, Deoti, Mallana, Nimli, Motiwara, Rajgarh (3), Macheri (3), Reni (3), Dagdaga, Jamroli (3), Dholera, Thausri. Some of these dams are triumphs of engineering skill. Those of Talao, Deoti and Mallana usually hold a considerable supply of water throughout the year, and many of them irrigate not only the land in front of the dam (*agór*) by submerging but the land behind it (*pichór*) by means of sluices and channels. The efficiency and value of their irrigation will be discussed further on at more length. At present the *dahri* area advantaged by them amounts to 6 per cent. of the whole cultivation, but several have only been completed within recent years, and have not yet come into full working.

The area protected by wells in Rajgarh is relatively higher than in any other tahsil except Thana Ghazi and amounts to
(c) Well irrigation. 37 per cent. of the whole. As is usually the case in a hilly tract the water is generally sweet while the influence of hill drainage streams and *bands* tends to keep the supply plentiful. In the western valleys wells are very numerous, and the irrigation is concentrated on small areas, two irrigated crops being commonly raised in the year, *viz.*, maize in the *khariif* followed by wheat or barley in the *rabí*. In this tract in addition to the three ordinary forms of wells, *viz.* :—

- (1) *Nal*, in which a masonry cylinder of stone or brick is first built and then gradually sunk to the required level.
- (2) *Santhra* or *pathrela*, in which the well is first dug out and a lining of stone is then built up from below.
- (3) *Kacha* wells, in which there is no masonry lining or only for a few feet near the mouth.

We find a fourth kind known as *pápra*. This is common in hilly tracts where a layer of stone is near the surface. After the stone is reached it is excavated by blasting to the spring level. The sides are dressed and smoothed, and thus the well cylinder after 10 or 20 feet of masonry at the mouth is continued through the solid rock till water is reached. Such wells last for centuries and cost little in repairs. When the supply of water shows signs of running short they are sunk a few feet deeper. In some of the western villages, *e.g.*, Kho, the water level runs as deep as 90 feet, but the average is 37 feet to the water and 14 feet of water.

In some of the eastern villages the water is 120 feet from the surface and in Macheri itself 95 feet, but the average is 44 feet to the water and 14 feet of water. In years of drought the supply in hill wells tends to run very low, while after heavy rainfall—especially in the vicinity of *bands*—it rises almost to the surface. The tahsil is fortunate in having over 95 per cent. of its wells sweet or *matwala* (hard) which is even more fertilising than sweet water. The bitter wells are found chiefly in the villages south of the Railway on the south-east and though they bring out *reh* on the land this does not seem to affect the crops adversely.

Another advantage which this tahsil enjoys is a good rainfall. This averages 25·8 inches and the cultivation benefits not only by the rain that falls on it, but by what drains on to it from the surrounding hills. The proportion of *barani* land is, however, comparatively low—53 per cent., and it is at first sight inexplicable that the area of culturable waste should almost equal the area under cultivation. The causes of this are manifold. It is partly due to the exactions and encroachments of the State Forest Department, partly to the ravages of wild animals which have driven the Zamindars to restrict their cultivation to the area close to their villages which they can watch over day and night, and partly to the fact that the *chahi* land is so productive, that the *barani* is of little consideration. To all these must be added the fact that most of the hill villages possess large herds and flocks and prefer to keep the waste for pasture.

(d) Rainfall and agriculture. The soil of this tahsil is decidedly superior, its fertile qualities being annually renewed by the drainage from the hills which largely consist of limestone and quartzite. 18 per cent. is *chiknot* or stiff clay which here usually takes the form of a rich dark or dark-brown soil like the famous black cotton soil of Central India; 73 per cent. is loam or *mattiyar*, 7 per cent. *bhur I*, and only 2 per cent. *bhur II*. The *bhur* is found chiefly in a group of 9 or 10 estates on the south-east on both sides of the railway and is by no means of bad quality. For assessment purposes the tahsil is divided into two circles or *chaks*. The western portion embracing the two old *parganas* of Tehla and Rajpur with $45\frac{1}{2}$ *khalsa* and $6\frac{1}{2}$ *mafi* villages enclosed in 5 valleys, hemmed in by a series of roughly parallel mountain ranges rising gradually to the west has been formed into *chak I*, while the rest of the tahsil embracing the *parganas* of Rajgarh, Reni Maoheri, with $62\frac{1}{2}$ *khalsa* and $95\frac{1}{2}$ *mafi* estates has been thrown into *chak II*.

In *chak I* the mountains are higher, the valleys more fertile, wells more numerous, double cropping more common than in *chak II*, but at the same time this circle is more subject to the depredations of wild animals and is hampered by the difficulty of communications. A good deal has, however, been done to improve these by the excellent road recently constructed by the State Engineer over the Talao Ghat. Circle II contains some villages quite up to the standard of circle I, but I have not included these in the latter as it is desirable to adhere to the old *pargana* boundaries. This circle also is well off for communications, as the main line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway runs through it for a distance of 8 miles with a station at Rajgarh, while the branch line from Agra to Bandikui runs in and out on both sides of the south boundary for a distance of 8 miles with a station at Kalanpur (known as Rampura). The tahsil has all the elements of prosperity except a good agricultural population. Nearly half the estates are held by Brahmins, Thakurs and Gujars who are not even second class cultivators, while the Minas who hold over two-fifths of the estates, though industrious enough in a way, are lacking in cohesion and individual energy.

10. The foregoing remarks about each tahsil will have brought into prominence the importance of a good and well-distributed rainfall not only for the purely *barani* lands, but also to fill the depressions, dams or tanks by which the *dahri* area is irrigated, and to maintain the quality and the quantity of the water-supply in the wells. The annual rainfall for each tahsil for the 22 years since last settlement, *i.e.*, 1876-77 to 1897-98, and in Bahrar and Mandawar for the 23 years including 1898-99 (calculated for 12 months—1st April to 31st March) is shown in Appendix A, and Appendix B shows the rainfall for each month from 1st April 1883—before which monthly figures are not available. The 22 years have been subdivided into 3 periods of 7, 8 and 7 years. The average fall for

each and for the whole period is as shown below :—

Tahsil.	1876-77 to 1882-83.	1883-84 to 1890-91.	1891-92 to 1897-98.	Average of 22 years.	Remarks. 1898-99.
Tijara	19.57	23.39	22.07	21.75	18.40
Bahrer	13.39	20.42	18.00	17.62	} 1898-99 in- cluded.
Mandawar	14.42	22.45	20.61	19.37	
Katambar	20.64	18.85	22.34	20.53	
Rajgarh	25.30	26.80	23.16	25.80	22.97

The average monthly rainfall from 1882-83 has been :—

Tahsil.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	April to Septem- ber.	Octobe.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	October to March.	Total.
Tijara . . . .	.01	.63	2.08	7.37	6.90	3.72	20.71	.43	.08	.36	.54	.37	.24	2.02	22.3
Bahrer . . . .	.90	.92	1.97	5.73	5.18	2.33	16.92	.41	.11	.37	.67	.20	.21	2.03	18.95
Mandawar . . . .	.50	.49	3.20	6.31	5.90	3.60	18.83	.43	.20	.63	.50	.44	.20	2.54	21.37
Katambar . . . .	.02	.42	1.81	5.70	6.59	3.84	18.37	.66	.21	.23	.56	.21	.24	2.11	20.48
Rajgarh . . . .	...	.70	2.23	7.18	8.36	4.57	23.02	.61	.13	.31	.53	.24	.36	2.08	25.10

Thus the rainfall is least in Bahrer and greatest in Rajgarh, where the hills have a considerable climatic influence. The fall during the six cold weather months—October to March—is nearly the same in all tahsils—2 to 2½ inches, but if we take only the figures for three months—December to February—which have most importance for the spring crop, the rainfall is very slight—ranging from one inch in Katambar to 1½ inches in Mandawar. From this it follows that *barani* crops are grown only sparingly in the *rabi*. In Katambar where the winter rains are most uncertain they are hardly sown at all, but if the monsoon rains have been heavy enough to leave moisture for sowing, a fairly large area of oilseeds and *bejar* (gram and barley) is grown in the northern tahsils, and of gram in Rajgarh, which a few well-distributed showers during the cold weather will bring to maturity.

For dry sowings however autumn crops are the most certain and popular as the failure of the monsoon rains is very rare, though they vary enormously in amount and distribution. This will appear from the following table showing the years in which the rainfall fell short of 15 or exceeded 30 inches :—

Year.	Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.
1876-77	7.63	2.37 (?)	11.26	...	...
1877-78 . . . .	...	...	10.58	5.24	7.74
1878-79 . . . .	...	12.35	...	...	30.81
1879-80 . . . .	...	...	...	...	38.20
1880-81	14.40	6.30	5.25	13.32	...
1881-82 . . . .	...	...	12.50	30.19	...
1882-83 . . . .	...	14.70	...	...	...

Year.	Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.
1883-84	8.87	...	...	11.50	...
1884-85	...	...	...	...	40.30
1885-86	...	...	...	...	35.34
1886-87	...	14.70	...	11.26	...
1887-88	33.93	30.20	30.84	...	...
1888-89	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90	...	14.25	...	13.50	...
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...
1891-92	...	14.61	...	...	...
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...
1893-94	39.97	...	...	...	31.90
1894-95	...	...	...	...	31.78
1895-96	8.10	...	14.87	12.30	13.83
1896-97	12.14	12.88	...	...	...
1897-98	14.57	14.27	...	...	...
1898-99	...	...	...	...	...

From these figures it appears that in 23 years Tijara has had six years of short, and two of excessive rainfall, and in three years the fall has been under 10 inches. Bahrer has had nine years of defective and only one of excessive rainfall and the figures have twice fallen short of 10 inches. Mandawar has had five years of defect and one of excess, but only once has the annual rainfall been under 10 inches. Katambar has had seven years of defective and only one of excessive rainfall, and the amount has once fallen short of 10 inches. Rajgarh—where, however, a higher standard should be taken than in the other tahsils—has only twice had a rainfall under 15 inches and once under 10, while in six years the amount has exceeded 30 inches.

The worst figures are those for 1877-78 when the rainfall was 10.58 in Mandawar and considerably less in all the other tahsils. This was the terrible famine year the memory of which will survive for generations. Before the State had time to recover from its effects, it was attacked by the serious drought of 1880-81, when the rainfall was under 15 inches in all tahsils, but Rajgarh, and much below 10 inches in Bahrer and Mandawar. The year 1887-88 was marked by excessive rainfall in the three northern tahsils, and is the only year when the figures for Bahrer and Mandawar exceeded 30 inches. The year 1895-96 was one of serious drought in all tahsils though the rainfall fell short of 10 inches only in Tijara. In 1896-97 the drought still continued in the northern tahsils, and in 1897-98 the rainfall was slightly below 15 inches in Tijara and Bahrer, slightly above in Mandawar, but the distribution in all tahsils was good, and both crops were successful. The highest fall in any tahsil was 40.3 inches in Rajgarh in 1884-85, but the rainfall of that tahsil is often purely local. Since the year 1895-96, the rainfall has been poor in all tahsils. This has not only reacted directly upon the area and yield of *barani* crops, but has seriously contracted the inundations of the *dahri* lands, and also gradually reduced the water-supply in the wells especially between and close to the hills. Were it not for the high prices of produce the agricultural community would have felt the pinch of scarcity more keenly. There have been no desertions or relinquishment of holdings, the revenue has been paid in full, except in Katambar where the arrears for 1895-96 are considerable, and the people though straitened are in good heart and look forward hopefully to the turn of the tide in their favour.

11. Allusion has been made to the leading features of well irrigation in the remarks on each tahsil. Wells protect 13 per cent. of the cultivated area in Tijara, 11 in Bahrar, 17 in Mandawar, 19 in Katumbar and 37 in Rajgarh. The methods of irrigation and the quality and effects of the water, have been detailed in paragraph 16 of last year's report and need not be repeated here. There is little room for the extension of cultivation in any of these tahsils but Rajgarh or in the State generally and it is to the improvement of agriculture by means of wells and irrigation dams that the State must look for the expansion of its revenue.

The following statement compares the number of *khalsa* wells in each tahsil at last settlement and now :—

Tahsil.	Detail of settlement.	MASONRY WELLS.		Kacha wells, permanent.	Temporary dhers and dhenkils.	AVERAGE DEPTH IN FEET.	
		Wells.	LAOS.			Of water.	To water.
Tijara	Last	736	1,119½	107	91	44	16
	Now	945	1,637	153	154	33	17
Bahrar	Last	708	1,159	...	...	...	...
	Now	753	1,275	2	1	61	17
Mandawar	Last	827	1,434	146	...	...	...
	Now	925	1,702	91	4	42	18
Katumbar	Last	805	958½	11	236	...	...
	Now	866	1,086½	25	432	35	15
Rajgarh	Last	1,560	2,105½	284	342	...	...
	Now	1,644½	2,381½	225	290	41	14
TOTAL	Last	14,656	6,770½	548	669	44	16
	Now	5,133½	8,092	496	881	43	16

The increase has been greatest in Tijara—29 per cent. in masonry wells alone—and in Mandawar 12 per cent., but this has been accompanied by a falling off in *kacha* wells. In Bahrar it is only 6 per cent., in Katumbar 8 and in Rajgarh only 4 per cent. The increase in wells is less than in the eastern tahsils, the explanation being that the cost of sinking wells is so great that the people can rarely undertake it from their own resources, and also that the risk of the water turning out blackish or bitter is considerable.

12. Here as elsewhere the State has made liberal *Takavi* advances for sinking wells and other purposes, the details of which are given below :—

Tahsil.	Particulars.	Wells.	Irrigation dams.	Seed and bullocks	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Tijara	Advanced	59,379	3,200	42,477	961	106,017
	Recovered	45,778	2,845	37,632	961	87,216
	Balance	13,601	355	4,845	...	18,801
Bahrar	Advanced	15,840	250	8,263	70	24,423
	Recovered	15,180	250	8,195	70	23,695
	Balance	660	...	68	...	728

Tahsils.	Particular.	Wells.	Irrigation dams.	Seed and Bullocks.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Mandawar .	Advanced .	17,837	...	908	...	18,745
	Recovered .	15,469	...	429	...	15,898
	Balance .	2,368	...	479	...	2,847
Katumbur .	Advanced .	36,016	65	Not known.		36,081
	Recovered .	26,741	51	...	...	26,792
	Balance .	9,275	14	...	...	9,289
Rajgarh .	Advanced .	20,006	3,674	Not known.		23,680
	Recovered .	15,493	3,055	...	...	18,548
	Balance .	4,513	619	...	...	5,132
Total .	Advanced .	7,49,078	7,189	51,648	1,031	2,08,946
	Recovered .	1,18,661	6,201	46,256	1,031	1,72,149
	Balance .	30,417	988	5,392	...	36,797

Nearly all the new wells have been sunk wholly or partly with the aid of the State advances which are given free of interest, and recovered generally within 3 years from the sinking of the well.

The total *Takavi* advances of all kinds amount to over two lakhs, of which more than half has been advanced in the Tijara tahsil alone, and the increase of wells in that tahsil is almost equal to that in the remaining four tahsils combined. The cause of this is that in the winter of 1881, His Highness the late Maharaja made a tour through this Tahsil on his way to visit the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Rewari. Being struck with the depressed condition of the tahsil which had not yet recovered from the effects of the famine, he gave special orders that the people should be liberally assisted with advances for seed and cattle and the sinking of wells. Within the next 3 years over Rs. 25,000 was advanced for wells alone, and an almost equal amount for purchase of seed and cattle—the tahsildar being deputed to Rewari where at one fair he purchased for Rs. 4,680, 250 plough and well oxen which were distributed among the most needy Zamindars. Never was money better spent. The people were put in heart, and enabled to at once take advantage of the returning good seasons to restore the abandoned cultivation, while the new wells helped to increase the security against drought and enable the people to pay their revenue more easily in bad years. Had the matter not been taken in hand then, on the Maharaja's personal initiative, I am convinced that the arrears of revenue would be much more than they are, and that the tahsil would still be depressed and impoverished instead of comparatively flourishing. Liberal *Takavi* expenditure, therefore, if properly supervised, repays the State over and over again, and is the more necessary now that the recent prohibition of alienation of land to money-lenders, restricts the Zamindar's powers of borrowing from that source.

The Darbar in the present year has set apart Rs. 50,000 for advances for construction and repairs of wells, nearly all of which has, I believe, already been applied for. In future it is proposed to further improve the system by removing the present restriction according to which the borrower, before receiving the loan, must provide half the materials required for the work, and by making the allotment by tahsils according to the requirements of each. Besides the wells shown as working in the above table, there are 40 under construction in Tijara, 5 in Bahrar and 5 in Mandawar.

The increase in wells shown in the above table does not fully represent the total number of new wells constructed. Many wells, both of those existing at last settlement and of those since made, have collapsed or gone out of working owing to the water being proved to be injurious after a few years' trial.

The cost of construction ranges from Rs. 20 to 60 for a *kacha* well, 150 to 300 for a *pakka-kacha* well, 300 to 500 for a well made of stone locally quarried (*Santhra* or *Kara*) without mortar, and 400 to 1,500 for a well made of stone or brick cemented by mortar. Taking Rs. 400 as the cost of a well of ordinary diameter sunk to a distance of 40 feet (say 25 feet to the spring level and 15 feet of water) it may be said roughly that every additional 10 feet of sinking costs Rs. 150 more, so a well sunk to a depth of 80 feet would cost Rs. 1,000.

Classification of wells by quality of water. 13. The classification of wells according to the quality of the water is shown in the following table:—

Quality of water. #	Tijara.	Bahrar.	Mandawar.	Katumbur.	Rajgarh.	Total.	REMARKS.
Sweet (Mitha) . . .	894	598	821	508	1,520½	4,341½	
Hard (Matkala) . . .	22	18	33	44	...	117	
Slightly brackish (Rukala) . .	28	...	...	3	8	39	
Brackish (Malmala) . . .	38	46	80	65	57	286	
Bitter (Khara) . . .	26	29	54	157	46	312	
Oily (Telia) . . .	16	28	25	78	11	158	
Oily and salt (bajar telia) . .	4	36	3	11	2	56	
Total .	1,029(a)	755 (b)	1,016 (b)	866 (c)	1,644½ (c)	5,309½	(a) Includes mafi. (b) Pakka and Kacha wells. (c) Pakka well only.

Thus Tijara and Rajgarh have the highest proportion of sweet wells, Bahrar and Katumbur the lowest. The figures do not fully bring out the inferiority of the water in Bahrar as there are many wells in *chak I*, the water of which though sweet is found after a few years' irrigation to injure the soil.

In this and other tahsils the Zamindars endeavour to mitigate the evil results of irrigation by watering only part of the well area in one year, raising *barani* crops on the rest. The area irrigated is sown with *barani* crops the following year and the unirrigated area of the first year is watered. Thus irrigated and unirrigated crops alternate, and this prevents the soil from becoming permanently deteriorated. The brackish and bitter well water is, however, only positively injurious when applied from start to finish. Where the crop is sown with rain and receives a few showers of rain after sprouting, the irrigation from bitter wells is not injurious and in fact often produces a heavier crop than on sweet wells. In years of drought, however, the mitigating influence is absent, and as the Zamindars are forced to extend their irrigation as widely as possible for their immediate needs, the effect of this is seen in the subsequent temporary deterioration of the soil. However, after all things are taken into account, well irrigation is the back-bone of agriculture, and the villages which show most signs of poverty or distress are in nearly all cases those in which the people have not this resource to fall back upon. This enforces the arguments already advanced that one of the cardinal points of the State revenue policy should be the increase of wells and the development of well irrigation by State loans. That the State has realised this in the past, is, I am convinced, one of the main resources of its agricultural prosperity, and at the risk of iteration, I cannot help repeating that I trust it will not be lost sight of in future.

14. The *dahri* area is of no practical account in Bahrar and Mandawar, but in the remaining three tahsils it is important, covering 7 per cent. of the area in Tijara, or excluding *dahri barishi*, 5 per cent., 10 per cent. in Katumbur, where there are only 78 bigahs of *dahri barishi*, and 10 per cent. in Rajgarh, or excluding *dahri*

Dahri irrigation by means of dams, etc.

barishi 6 per cent. The *dahri barishi* area is also one per cent. of the whole in Bahrar and Mandawar which have no regular *dahri*, i.e., irrigated by means of dams or *bands*.

The *dahri* area is divided as described in last years report into—

- (1) Present (*maujuda*) which is usually inundated when floods are favourable and has been actually inundated within the last five years.
- (2) Former (*sabika*) which is only occasionally inundated by high floods, and has not been inundated within the last five years.
- (3) *Barishi* which is not attached to irrigation dams, but benefits by the natural drainage from the hills.

15. The following table, many of the figures of which I owe to the courtesy of Mr. Macdonald the State Engineer, shows the chief irrigation *bands* in each tahsil, the amount spent on their construction or repair since last settlement and the area shown as *dahri* then and now in the Settlement Records, as well as the area which they are supposed to be capable of irrigating.

No.	Tahsil.	Name of land.	Old or new.	Masonry or kacha.	Total amount spent on construction or repair by the Public Works Department.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT'S ESTIMATE OF IRRIGATION.			DABUL AREA.			REMARKS.	
						Sub-merged.	Through sluices.	Total.	At last settle-ment.	New.			
										Present.	Formet.		Total.
1	Tijara .	Jhiwana .	New .	Masonry .	18,357	433	636	1,069	...	140	...	140	Completed in 1896-97 in place of an old masonry band which was washed away. No good <i>dahri</i> has yet formed, but it will improve as the <i>ndas</i> fill up.
2	" .	Khizarpur .	" .	" .	11,351	116	...	116	...	59	...	59	Completed in 1882, not likely to benefit a large area. Of the 59 <i>highas dahri</i> , 32 were already <i>chahi</i> .
3	" .	Naugaun Mazit .	Old .	Kacha .	7,680	150	201	310	233	617	...	617	An old but well placed <i>kacha band</i> , repaired and enlarged by the State Engineer, is over 7,000 feet long.
4	" .	Gotoli .	New .	Masonry .	1,151	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	Completed in 1884. No irrigation from it so far, nor is there likely to be any, but it benefits the wells in the vicinity and protects No. 3.
5	" .	Patan Kalan .	" .	" .	10,849	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	Recently constructed by the State Engineer, no <i>dahri</i> area yet formed, nor is the area likely to be large, but it will improve the water-supply in the wells.
6	" .	Ramlas .	" .	Kacha .	...	251	253	507	...	311	...	311	Built by the villagers, with Rs. 900 <i>Takasi</i> , now being improved by State Engineer.
7	" .	Isroda .	Old .	" .	10,136	391	511	908	...	893	...	893	An old <i>kacha band</i> well situated for irrigation, was restored by State Engineer in 1896-97, much of the <i>dahri</i> area within the band is sandy and inferior, but the area irrigated through sluices is very good.
8	" .	Kalindi (near Tijara fort).	Masonry .	" .	...	...	...	...	833	1,115	...	1,115	A magnificent masonry band built by Maharaja Balwant Singh 60 years ago to hold up the drainage of the valley between the eastern hills is one of the finest works in the State and benefits a large area.

9	"	Baghar	New	Kacha	10,678	97	141	238	"	5	"	5	Recent completed by State Engineer, and its full results have yet to show themselves. The embankment also forms the highway between Tijara and Firzapur in Gurgaon.
10	"	Nimli	"	"	8,471	246	...	246	66	85	...	85	Recently constructed by State Engineer, in place of an old dam which had been breached. The <i>dahri</i> area will improve and extend.
11	"	Naugann (Tijara)	(2) old	"	4,517	161	211	377	115	342	...	342	Recently improved and repaired by State Engineer, does a good deal of sluice irrigation.
12	"	Bhindusi	(2) "	Partly masonry, partly kacha.	7,231	262	241	503	31	198	263	456	
13	"	Mandana	{ (2) " }	Kacha	4,089	...	...	...	1,290	...	...	2,494	The new <i>band</i> faced with masonry was made 15 years ago and wants repairs. The <i>dahri</i> area is very poor in places owing to sand deposits.
14	"	Tijara (Kaziwala)	{ (2) now }	Masonry		...	...	...	Details not available.	...	...	...	A very old <i>band</i> receives the overflow from No 8.
15	"	Bhimvari	"	Kacha	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 to 29	"	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Tijara	...	...	100,400	...	...	...	(a) 3,157	8,281	1,021	9,302	(a) The figures shown in the assessment statements of last settlement do not agree with those in the village records. The total of the former is here given.
30	Bahrar	Mandawar	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There is no irrigation from <i>bands</i> in this tahsil.
		Mendpuri	New	Masonry	9,603	123	...	1:3	...	...	...	...	Completed last year by State Engineer, will improve water supply in wells and <i>dahri</i> area will gradually form.
31	Katnubar	Tidpuri	Old	Kacha	2,202	681	...	631	...	...	...	1,706	Recently repaired and improved by State Engineer.
32	"	Salvati	"	"	1,104	172	...	172	...	...	...	254	Reconstructed to protect No. 34.
33	"	Gahkhern	"	Masonry	...	327	...	327	...	...	...	1,418	A very fine masonry <i>band</i> made by Maharaja Bani Singh.
34	"	Dantiya	"	Kacha	1,311	123	...	123	...	...	...	610	Reconstructed to protect No. 35.

N ^o .	Tahsil.	Name of land.	Old or new.	Masonry or kacha.	Total amount spent on construction or repair by the Public works Department.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT'S ESTIMATE OF IRIGATION.			DABHI AREA.			REMARKS	
						Sub-merged.	Through sluices.	Total.	At last settlement.	Now.			
										Present.	Former.		Total.
35	Katunbar	Samuchi	Old	Kacha	4,600	122	..	122	..	..	..	976	
36	"	Sonkhar	"	"	989	379	..	379	..	..	..	122	
37	"	Tasai	}	..	4,401	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,810	
38	"	Toosari		338
39	"	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,588	Besides 78 bigahs <i>dahri</i> barishi.
40	Rajgarh	Total Katunbar	..	..	14,697	..	..	..	9,240	6,272	3,316	47	An old masonry <i>band</i> made in Jaipur times and once repaired.
41	"	Kankwari	Old	Masonry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Situated in Tabla, Rampura and Satawat, holds up the water of the Kankwari or Baghouri <i>Nala</i> . Work has not yet been completed and no <i>dahri</i> area has yet been formed.
42	"	Bhagoni	New	Kacha	28,464	190	426	622	..	..	..	..	Made at the desire of the late Maharaja to hold up the water from passing into Jaipur, has been three times breached and is not likely to pay.
43	"	Kho Khalwar	"	..	15,061	112	195	307	..	45	..	45	A masonry <i>band</i> built 48 years ago and frequently breached, but repaired and enlarged some years ago by State Engineer. The area inundated is chiefly <i>chaki</i> and water rates are charged on sluice irrigation, the total amount of which since last settlement is Rs. 514.
44	"	Kho (purana)	Old	Masonry	6,933	116	118	234	324	219	..	219	Recently constructed by State Engineer, on a site between two hills, selected by the late Maharaja, holds up a very large volume of water of the Bhageri and Nauda <i>nalas</i> , but this has caused some damage and loss of revenue by swamping the land. This damage will continue,
	"	Mallana	New	"	{ 48,940 7,000	426	1,858	2,284	..	295	..	295	

unless the water is run off or canal irrigation through the sluices developed, but at present there is no demand for the latter as the land is already *charhi*. The work though a splendid one from an engineering point of view, will never pay financially.

Constructed two years ago, to protect No. 44 from a sudden inrush of water, is never likely to pay financially, but the *dahri* irrigation will increase if the *band* stands firm.

Closely to the preceding and like it a protection to No. 44. The work is not yet complete and no *dahri* area has been found, I doubt if it will pay financially.

A very old and strong masonry embankment constructed nearly 1,700 years ago. There are also 135 bigahs of *charhi* land irrigated from it by well-wheels on the bank.

This dam was constructed last year at the instance of the Revenue Authorities to hold up the hill drainage and direct it by a canal into No. 47, while it may increase the supply in the latter, it causes some loss of revenue by keeping land under water in the *kharif*. Financially it will not be a success.

One of the finest irrigation works in the State, constructed in Jaipur times by the Bargujar Chiefs and irrigates 10 villages—5 within the *band* and 5 through sluices. Part of the area within the *band* has a fluctuating assessment varying with the crop. The *band* holds water throughout the year. It requires cleaning near the embankment where mud has silted up and blocks some of the sluices.

Reconstructed by State Engineer two years ago, partly to protect *band* Lachmangarh, Rs. 517 have been spent on repairs by the *Mabail*.

An old *band*, repaired first by the zamindars with 500 *Takats*, and again by the State. The *dahri* area within the *band* is poor and the *nahri* area irrigated by sluices is worse.

45	"	Tahla (Raola)	"	Kachla	5,602	58	47	105	...	9	...	9	...	...
46	"	Rajr-oll	New	"	9,76	117	205	322	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	"	Tahla	Old	Masonry	...	...	...	...	204	176	...	...	...	176
48	"	Tahla (Patwari-wala)	New	Masonry and kachla	6,917	293	393	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	"	Deoti or Ram Sagar.	Old	Masonry	...	...	...	...	1,243	410 } 2,112 } nahri.	...	...	...	2,552
50	"	Chilori	(2) old	Kachla	3,584	116	118	244	474	355	...	...	...	355
51	"	Dagdaga	"	"	3,961	195	170	865	181	451 } 860 } nahri.	...	...	...	1,321

No.	Tahsil.	Name of band.	Old or new.	Masonry or kacha.	Total amount spent on construction or repair by the Public Works Department.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT'S ESTIMATE OF IRRIGATION.			DAMRI AREA.				REMARKS.	
						Sub-merged.	Through sluices.	Total.	At last settlement.	Now.				
										Present.	Former.	Total.		
52	Rajgarh	Reni (new)	New	Kacha	25,339	829	1,444	2,273	54	...	...	...	780	Rs. 7,436 have also been spent by the tahsil on repairs or construction. This band is very beneficial and there is a good deal of sluice irrigation which has hitherto paid a separate water rate. 7 villages are irrigated from it.
53	"	Reni (old)	Old	"	...	315	...	315	201	{ 425 nahri 236 dahri }			661	An old and useful band. There is a good deal of sluice irrigation chiefly in <i>chahi</i> land which pays a separate water rate.
54	"	Macheri (Laknaka)	New	"	2,873	26	132	158	...	80	...	...	80	Built by the State in a year of drought and reconstructed by the State Engineer. Rs. 1,851 were also spent through the tahsil. There are two masonry bands in this village.
55	"	Macheri (Sadhoka)	"	"	1,674	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	Built by the State in a year of drought and reconstructed by the State Engineer. Rs. 453 were also spent through the tahsil.
56	"	Rajgarh	(4) old	"	...	...	...	...	62	411	30	...	441	These are all old and useful bands. The area advantaged by them is largely <i>chahi</i> and not shown.
57	"	Motiware	New	"	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Constructed by the tahsil at a cost of Rs. £197.
58	"	Nimli	"	"	2,269	93	...	93	18	43	...	...	43	Made originally by the zamindars with <i>Takari</i> Rs. 2,300, repaired and added to by the State.
59	"	Dhulera	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	92	Made by the zamindars with <i>Takari</i> .
30	"	Thausri	Old	Masonry	...	...	...	...	426	1,379	123	...	1,502	A fine masonry band between two hills made by Maharaja Bhikhtawar Singh, benefits four villages - 2 within the band and 2 by sluice irrigation, but the latter is uncertain.

The statement may appear a cumbrous one, and its compilation has been a difficult task, but the irrigation dams are so important that it is worth while focussing in this form the main facts relating to each. The figures show at a glance what works have hitherto been remunerative and will thus help to direct attention to the best means of obtaining a return for the money spent.

In Tijara over a lakh of rupees has been spent by the State Public Works Department on construction and repair of *bands*, and though several of the works are never likely to prove remunerative, the total result has been to raise the *dahri* area on these works from 2,735 to 5,121 bighas, or by 2,400 bighas, but as most of the *dahri* is poor, the enhanced assessment on this due to *dahri* will probably not be more than 2,000. For the tahsil as a whole the *dahri* area has increased from 3,197 to 9,302 bighas, but the accuracy of the figures of last settlement is doubtful.

The sum of Rs. 9,603 spent on the Mendpuri *band* in Mandawar has brought in no direct returns so far, nor is it likely to for some years though the indirect advantages are of some account.

In Katumbar no new works have been taken up, but Rs. 14,697 have been spent in improving existing *bands*. Though there is a slight increase in area from 9,240 to 9,588 bighas, I doubt if there has been any improvement all round in the *dahri* of this tahsil which, as already explained, has been rendered more precarious by the construction of the *bands* in Rajgarh and Lachmangarh. More than one-third of the *dahri* area is *sabika*, i. e., only occasionally flooded and after uncertain intervals.

In Rajgarh the *dahri* area (*khalsa*) has increased from 3,972 bighas to 6,642, of which however 2,690 are *dahri barishi* which at last settlement was classed as *barani*, and if this be excluded the area is stationary. No less than Rs. 1,68,193 have been spent in recent years by the State Engineer, chiefly on new works and over Rs. 18,000 by the tahsil chiefly on repairs, while a sum of over Rs. 38,000 has yet to be spent to complete the works in hand.

The result of this expenditure on the 13 works over which it has been distributed has been to increase the *dahri* area from 1,051 to 1,833 bighas, to which must also be added 997 bighas of *nahri* (irrigated through sluices) on the Reni and Dagdaga *bands*, but this latter is flooded only irregularly. Many of the Rajgarh works have so far yielded no returns, as they have only been recently completed, the *dahri* area has not had yet time to form, and the zamindars while professing to doubt whether the dams will stand the first heavy strain on them, are really holding back from breaking up new land within the *bands* till the new assessment have been given out.

Moreover some of the new works Nos. 42 and 44 in Rajgarh (including the Mallana *bonds* which is the most expensive and ambitious of all the projects) were undertaken at the instance of His Highness the late Maharaja for other than purely financial reasons, and can never be expected to pay.

16. At present it is rather premature to judge of the financial results of the irrigation dams as a whole, as many of them are quite new and the last few years have been very unfavourable for inundations. As far as my observations go, however, they tend to the conclusion that the money spent on dams by the State, which bring in no return except the increased assessment or water rate of the land improved by their construction, might have been more profitably applied to the construction and repair of wells, in which not only does the State get the benefit of the enhanced assessment owing to the improvement of the land, but the original outlay is repaid by the borrowers within a few years.

I have no hesitation in saying that the Rs. 60,000 advanced by the State for wells in Tijara has done more for the improvement of the tahsil, and the enhancement of the State revenue than the Rs. 1,00,000 spent on *bands*, while there is this great difference that of the former sum Rs. 46,000 have already and the balance will ultimately be repaid to the State, whereas the money spent on *bands* never comes back directly.

In Rajgarh the two lakhs spent on irrigation dams will not, as far as I can see, increase the revenue directly by more than Rs. 3,000. In that tahsil only Rs. 20,000 have been advanced in the same period for the construction of wells. Had the sum of two lakhs been judiciously advanced for wells, at least 200 new wells would have been constructed. These would irrigate an area of about 3,000 bighas, which would pay at least Rs. 4 per bigha in excess of the previous assessment, or Rs. 12,000 per annum. Thus the State would not only have the original advance of two lakhs repaid, but would receive 6 per cent. perpetual interest on it as well.

In the above remarks I do not wish to imply that the State should give up expenditure on dams, and devote the money to Takavi loans for wells, but merely to bring into prominence the fact that the latter though more advantageous to the people and remunerative to the State are apt to be neglected for more ambitious and striking projects of irrigation dams. The zamindars will always be found to urge the construction of the latter knowing that the expense will be borne by the State, and careless of the fact that the returns on the dams they suggest would rarely come to 1 per cent. on the capital outlay. It must not be forgotten that all the best sites for dams have already been utilised by previous rulers—Maharaja Banni Singh in particular having left many lasting monuments to his memory in the splendid masonry dams he constructed—and that with rare exceptions any new projects are likely to be more expensive and less remunerative than the old. On the other hand in a wealthy State like Alwar with a large accumulation of savings, a strictly commercial policy in these matters would be out of place. As long as a project is likely to prove beneficial to the people and likely to yield a moderate profit—say even 2 per cent.—to the State, there need be no hesitation, I think, in sinking a reasonable amount of capital in it. The indirect benefits of the irrigation dams in improving and levelling the soil, raising the water level in wells, providing a supply of drinking water for men and cattle are considerable, and the salve to the *amour propre* of the State in retaining and utilising in its own borders the streams which would otherwise pass away to foreign territory must also be taken into consideration.

17. At the risk of being tedious I will here discuss the method of working and assessing the *band* irrigation. The Present method of assessing *band* irrigation. The general rule is that at last settlement land within the *band* known as *dahri* was assessed for the term of settlement, the water advantage being included in the Jama, while land behind the *band* and irrigated through the sluices (which may be distinguished as *nahri*) was in some cases assessed with a fixed *dahri* Jama, and in others (in Katumbar and Rajgarh) merely the dry or *barani* rate was imposed, leaving a separate water rate to be charged—from four annas to Re. 1 per bigha—on the area actually watered in any year. Further, land benefitted by *bands* constructed after settlement was to pay till re-assessment a water rate on the area flooded year by year.

(a) Tijara.

In Tijara the total revenue hitherto realised on account of irrigation by new *bands* has been only Rs. 166, viz. :—

	Rs.
Khizarpur	17
Bhimwari	70
Gotoli	27
Hamiraka	52

There has been a good deal of new irrigation on the Jhiwano *band* for the last two years; but owing to the negligence or delay of the revenue authorities nothing has yet been realised.

In Katumbar in certain villages the *dahri* land has been assessed as such at a fixed rate, while in others the total area that would be flooded if the *band* were filled has been estimated and a lump sum at the rate of Re. 1 per acre

fixed, as to be levied in such a contingency, while in years when the *band* does not fill completely a water rate of Re. 1 per bigha is levied on the area actually flooded, *chahi* land and State *mafis* being exempted. The working of the system is shown in the following table :—

Band.	Village.	Maximum to be levied if band fills completely.	Number of years since last settlement in which band filled partly or completely.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF WATER RATES.			Average for 22 years.	REMARKS.
				Charged.	Realised.	Balance.		
		Rs.						
Tidpuri	1. Tidpuri	240	6	1,333	1,333	...	50	
	2. Ajitpara	210	6	771	721	50	35	
	3. Kautroll	340	5	450	450	...	20	
	4. Fahari	533	0	1,327	1,327	...	60	
	5. Indraoli	201	3	631	631	...	29	
	6. Dayalpura	Included in Jama	1	92	...	92	4	Demand illegal.
Tasari	7. Tasari	500	6	2,491	2,347	157	113	
	8. Tusari	1,400	8	1,533	1,733	160	83	
	9. Hallana	500	1	01	01	...	4	
Gola Khara	10. Nudpara	90	9	670	670	...	30	
	11. Soukhar	Not fixed	2	275	242	33	13	
	12. Daroda . . . . .	...	2	213	213	...	10	
	13. Gahroo . . . . .	...	1	537	150	387	24	Irrigated through a channel—vide para-graph 8; the flooded area pays only 8 annas per bigha.
	14. Naugla Kesariya . . . . .	...	1	11	11	...	...
	15. Arwa . . . . .	...	1	22	22	...	1	
	TOTAL	4,401	...	10,740	9,941	799	452	

Thus the average annual realisations in these 15 villages on account of *dahri* inundations have been less than Rs. 500. In all other villages attached to these three *bands* and on the remaining *bands* in this talsil the *dahri* assessment has been included in the Jama, and I think the same course might, with advantage, be followed in these. The present system, though fair enough in theory, is open to fraud and other abuses in practice. Besides the *dahri* lands even when not actually flooded have a natural advantage of situation and quality which enables them to grow *rabi* crops almost every year, and justifies their being assessed at a fixed rate higher than the *barani* rate, allowance being of course made for the greater or less frequency of the floods.

In Rajgarh the system of last settlement was (1) to impose a fixed assessment on all *dahri* lands within the *bands* excepting the area known as Band

(c) Rajgarh. Ram Sagar within the Deoti *band*—which, owing to the danger of swamping has always paid at differential crop rates on the area actually sown, (2) while the *nahri* area, i.e., irrigated through sluices has generally been assessed at dry rates paying a separate water rate—4 annas to 8 annas per bigha on *Khalsa* and 8 annas to Re. 1 on *Mafi* lands on the area actually watered, except in the case of the 5 villages irrigated by sluices from the Deoti *band*, in which the water rate is included in the Jama; while (3) irrigation from *bands* constructed since settlement is supposed to pay a separate water rate on the area actually flooded.

The following statement shows the realisations on *account of (2) and (3) :—*

(2) *Sluice irrigation from old bands.*

Serial No.	Name of band.	Cost of repairs.	Number of villages.	Total area irrigated	Total amount realised.	REMARKS.
		Rs A. P.			Rs.	
1	Kho Parana	6,962	1	620	314	<i>Dahri</i> included in <i>Jama</i> , <i>Nahri</i> in future in <i>Khalsa</i> land should pay Rs 1 and <i>may</i> Re 1 8 per <i>bigah</i> as water rate per watering. Water rate to be included in <i>Jama</i> .
2	Dagdaga . . . . .	...	1	131	33	
3	Reni (Purani)	430	1	4,850	1,470	As No. (1).
	„ (Patbrora) . . . . .	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	7,401	3	5,604	1,852	

(3) *Irrigation from new bands.*

Serial No.	Name of band.	Cost.	Number of villages.	<i>Dahri</i> .	<i>Nahri</i> .	Total irrigated up to date.	Total amount realised.	REMARKS.
		Rs.					Rs.	
1	Kalwar	15,061	2	45	...	54	24	<i>Dahri</i> will be included in <i>Jama</i> <i>Nahri</i> , if any, will pay Re 1 <i>Khalsa</i> and Re 1-8 <i>Aof</i> per watering.
2	Reni (new)	32,775	5 <i>Khalsa</i> 1 <i>Jagir</i>	461	850	2,048	1,082	<i>Dahri</i> has hitherto paid nothing, will now be included in <i>Jama</i> .
3	Machenl (Hauz)	3,009		21	...	235	96	<i>Nahri</i> as No. 1.
	TOTAL	51,415	9	527	850	2,337	1,202	

Thus the total amount realised on account of sluice or *nahri* irrigation from old *bands* has been only Rs. 1,852 or about Rs. 84 per annum and on account of *dahri* and *nahri* irrigation from new *bands* only Rs. 1,202. These figures by no means represent—at least in the latter case—the advantage conferred. Thus in the case of the new Reni band on which Rs. 33,775 have already been spent, the 461 *bigahs* of new *dahri* of excellent quality formed within the band is still paying only *barani* rates. In fact 4 years ago a remission of Rs. 338 was given on account of the flooding of this area, but no account has been taken of the improvement in its quality.

I have gone at what may seem tedious prolixity into these details, because it seems to me that the State officials have hitherto entirely failed to grasp the problem of how these *bands* should be assessed. The state revenue has in consequence been sacrificed, and the State Public Works Department has not been able to claim credit for the financial results which might justly have been obtained.

18. To complete this rather complicated question, it is convenient to state here the system of working which I propose for the future, *viz.* :—

System proposed for future working.

1. All existing *dahri* land, *i.e.*, situated within the *bands*, will be assessed at suitable *dahri* rates for the term of settlement except such of the *dahri* land within the Deoti, Mallana and Talao (Patwariwala) *bands* in Rajgarh as is liable to swamping, which will be assessed on the diluvion principle at fluctuating crop rates on the area sown from year to year.

2. Any extension of *dahri* area from existing *bands* or by means of new *bands*, where not taken account of in the present assessment, in uncultivated or *barani* lands will in future pay the *dahri* rate of the village or circle, the existing assessment, if any, being allowed for, but land already assessed as *chahi* will pay no extra charge To facilitate this a detailed list of *bands* has

been prepared in which it is noted whether an extension of the present area is probable or not.

(3) All *nahri* land, *i.e.*, irrigated through sluices or channels from the *bands*, will unless the *nahri* advantage is now taken account of in the assessment—as in the case of six villages watered from the Deoti and Dagdaga *bands*—pay a water rate of Re. 1 per bigha per watering on *Khalsa*, Re. 1-8-0 per *bigha* on *mafi* lands on the area watered from year to year. This charge will also be levied on *chahi* land so irrigated. The rates hitherto charged for sluice irrigation are quite inadequate. Those I propose are the same as on the Ghat canal in Lachman-garh.

19. In the preceding remarks I have anticipated the natural order of the subject in order to thresh out the question of *dahri*; I now return to the question of soil classification.

Soil classification.

The nature of the soils and system followed in the eastern tahsils is described in paragraphs 12 to 14 of last year's report. I then had to deal with five natural divisions, *viz.* :—

Chiknot—or clayey,
Mattiyar I—ordinary loam,
Mattiyar II—light loam,
Bhur I—sandy,
Bhur II—very sandy,

and no less than seven crop divisions according to the nature of the irrigation, *viz.* :—

Chahi—1. Permanent of masonry wells,
 2. Permanent from *kacha* wells,
 3. Temporary,
Dahri—1. Present,
 2. Former,
 3. *Barishi*,
Barani,

so that the theoretical result was 35 classes in all. This extreme minuteness of classification, which had been fixed upon before I took charge of the work, complicated the assessment, and as promised in my last year's report I have now endeavoured to simplify and reduce the number of classes.

As regards the natural classes I have abolished the subdivision of *mattiyar* into I and II, so that there now remain only 4 classes.

Chiknot.
Mattiyar.
Bhur I and II.

The subdivision of *bhur* into 2 classes is very necessary in the northern tahsils, where the *bhur* lands are very varying in fertility. In Kutumbar there is no *bhur II* and in Rajgarh very little.

As regards the crop classification into *chahi*, *dahri*, and *barani*, I have made no change in the latter two, but have altered the subdivisions of *chahi* into—

1. *Chahi*, Permanent I.—Irrigated within the year of attestation 1897-98;
2. „ „ II.—Not so irrigated.
3. *Chahi*, Temporary.—Irrigated within the year.

The object of this change is to show exactly the extent to which land classed as *chahi* was actually irrigated in an average year—*chahi I*—and to what extent it was sown with *barani* crops or left fallow—*chahi II*—and so to provide

a check against the tendency of over-estimating the actual as opposed to the commanded *chahi* area. Further I came to the conclusion that having 3 classes of *chahi* and 3 classes of *dahri*, it was unnecessary to further subdivide them according to the natural classes of soil into—

Chahi I.—*Chiknot*,

Mattiyar,

Bhur I,

„ II,

Chahi II.—*Chiknot*,

Mattiyar,

Bhur I,

„ II,

and so on. The *chahi* land is generally an artificial soil, owing to the extra working and manuring it receives, and varies less according to the natural classes than according to the quality of the water. Wells are rarely sunk in the inferior sandy soils and the produce of *chahi* whether *chiknot*, *mattiyar* or *bhur* I, does not vary to any considerable extent though the lighter soil wants more manuring. Hence I thought it sufficient to adhere to the three main classes of *chahi*, without any further subdivision for soils.

Similarly I consider that no further subdivision of *dahri* beyond the three classes described, which bring out the frequency and source of the inundations, is called for. The character of the *dahri* no doubt varies with the nature of the soil deposits brought down by the rain torrents. Thus in Tijara owing to the slopes and skirts of the hills being largely sand, and the *bands* being in close proximity to the hills, the *dahri* is as a rule very sandy. In Rajgarh where the hills are generally limestone or quartzite the hill torrents as a rule do not bring down much sand, and the *chahi* is generally very fertile. Katumbar is far away from the hills and the hill torrents have deposited most of their sand before they reach it while much of the drainage is from the intermediate waste lands and contains little sand, so the *dahri* inundations when they come are very fertilising.

These are characteristics which, however, are common to tahsils as a whole and do not require that the *dahri* of each tahsil should be subdivided into *chiknot*, *mattiyar*, etc. Any differences of that nature have been taken account of both as regards *chahi* and *dahri* by the Deputy Collectors and myself in our village inspections.

As regards *barani* the four natural classes of *chiknot*, *mattiyar*, *bhur* I, and *bhur* II, are maintained, as these are the natural indices to the very varying fertility of *barani* lands. Thus the 35 theoretical and 18 actual classes of soil, for which it was necessary to work out separate rates in last year's report have been reduced to 10, *viz.*:—

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| <i>Chahi</i> | { | 1. Permanent, irrigated during the year. |
| | | 2. „ not irrigated. |
| | | 3. Temporary. |
| <i>Dahri</i> | { | 4. Present. |
| | | 5. Former. |
| | | 6. Barishi. |
| <i>Barani</i> | { | 7. <i>Chiknot</i> . |
| | | 8. <i>Mattiyar</i> . |
| | | 9. <i>Bhur</i> I. |
| | | 10. <i>Bhur</i> II. |

The soil classification on the above lines which is familiar to the people has been made by the Deputy Collectors who have now gained a thorough knowledge of this branch of the work. It was checked by me at the time of village inspection but the cases in which I found any modification necessary were very few.

20. At last settlement no assessment circles in the strict sense of the word were framed in the three northern tahsils.

Assessment circles. The estates were, it is true, grouped into three classes—first, second, and third—according to their quality, but these groups did not represent series of estates related to one another by topographical contiguity and similarity of agricultural conditions, nor was one set of revenue rates worked out for each circle. On the contrary a separate *nikasi* or net assets estimate was framed for each village based mainly on the assumed letting value of the different classes of land in the estate, and checked with reference to the *pargana* crop rates and the produce estimates. In Katumbar four assessment circles were formed, the villages of each being within a ring fence, *viz.* :—

	Villages
1. Northern dahri	13
2. Eastern mattiyar	13
3. Western bhur	21
4. Southern dahri	20

and separate rates were framed for them, but the rates for all the circles except *Western bhur* were nearly uniform, and in calculating the net assets separate rates were often assumed for each village as in the northern tahsils. In Rajgarh too, the estates were divided topographically into four circles which also roughly represent in order the relative agricultural superiority of each tract, *viz.* :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Pargana Tahla | } western. |
| (2) „ Rajput | |
| (3) Pargana Rajgarh—central. | |
| (4) Pargana Reni Macheri—eastern. | |

Here too no circle rates were framed for assessment purposes. In fact the Superintendent, M. Hira Lall, wrote: “As there is a vast difference in the capacity of the estates, the circles could not be formed in such a way that general rates could be deduced for each. Separate rates were therefore worked out for each estate having regard to the existing rates, circumstances of the zamindars, the quality of the agriculture, etc.”

In all these tahsils therefore there were no standard circle rates, but separate rates were framed to suit the varying circumstances of each village. The result of what may seem a haphazard system was on the whole surprisingly good, proving that the Superintendents and the Settlement Officer had a thorough knowledge of local conditions.

In the present settlement I have formed no assessment circles in the three tahsils of Tijara, Mandawar and Katumbar. In the former two, the villages vary enormously as regards the class of soil and revenue paying capacity, but these distinctions are taken account of by the soil classification supplemented by my own and Deputy Collector's inspections, and it is impossible to form circles based on local contiguity. In Katumbar the variations in quality of the soil and agricultural conditions are much less, as it is an almost uniform plain and assessment circles are not needed. In Bahrar and Rajgarh I have, as already described, found it necessary and practicable to form two assessment circles, the village of each of which are bound together topographically and closely related agriculturally.

For these circles separate assessment rates will be framed, but for convenience each tahsil will as far as possible be treated as a whole in this report for statistical purposes.

21. Before closing this very lengthy chapter it may be useful to compare Percentages of different soils at last and present settlement. in the tabular form below the percentage of the natural and artificial soils to the total cultivation at last settlement and now :—

Name of tahsil.	Details.	NATURAL CLASSES.				ARTIFICIAL CLASSES.										REMARKS.
		Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Chahi.				Dahri.				Barani.		
						Chahi Permanent.		Temporary Chahi.	Total Chahi.	Present.	Former.	Barthi.	Total.			
						I.	II.									
Tijara . . .	Last settlement . . .	...	27	42	31	...	...	...	9	2	Nil.	2	89		
	Now . . .	.	33	45	22	9	4	...	13	5	...	2	7		80
Bahrar . . .	Last settlement . . .	...	65	41	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...		92
	Now . . .	...	60	37	3	8	3	...	11	...	...	1	1		88
Mandawar . . .	Last settlement	4	57	35	4	14	86
	Now	5	62	30	3	14	3	...	17	1		1	82
Katunbar . . .	Last settlement . . .	.	3	69	26	2	...	...	...	17	9	...	9		74
	Now	8	85	7	...	17	2	...	19	7	3	...		10	71
Rajgarh . . .	Last settlement . . .	.	23	64	8	5	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	6	62
	Now . . .	.	18	78	7	2	32	5	...	37	6	...	4	10	53

These figures have been already referred to in the remarks on each tahsil. In Tijara and Bahrar there is practically no *chiknot*. In the former one-third is *mattiyar*, two-thirds *bhur*; in the latter three-fifths *mattiyar*, two-fifths *bhur*.

In Mandawar one-twentieth of the area is *chiknot*, one-third *bhur*, and five-eighths *mattiyar*. In Katunbar seven-eighths are *mattiyar* and the remaining one-eighth *chiknot* and *bhur* in almost equal proportions, while in Rajgarh nearly one-fifth is *chiknot*, *mattiyar* is almost three-fourths, and the rest *bhur*.

The *chahi* area has increased absolutely and relatively in all tahsils, but the proportion is still very low in Tijara and Bahrar. The *dahri* area excluding *barishi*—which was included in *barani* at last settlement—has increased immensely in Tijara, slightly in Katunbar and is stationary in Rajgarh.

While the purely *barani* area though it has decreased relatively and absolutely in all tahsils owing to the extension of *chahi* or *dahri* in land formerly *barani*, is still seven-eighths of the whole in Bahrar, four-fifths or more in Tijara and Mandawar, seven-teenths in Katunbar and over half in Rajgarh.

CHAPTER II.

POLITICAL AND FISCAL HISTORY.

22. The political history of these tahsils is given in some detail, if not very connectedly, in Major Powlett's Gazetteer.

Explanation. It will be sufficient here to recite the leading historical facts which explain the growth and development of the Alwar State, and which will serve as an introduction to the fiscal history. As the Alwar State had its origin in Rajgarh, that tahsil may be considered first. The authorities consulted are—Powlett's Gazetteer, Tod's Rajasthan, and Aitchison's Treaties, Volume III.

23. The rise of the Naruka clan of Rajputs—an offshoot from the Kachwaha royal family of Jaipur—is described in Chapter III of the Alwar Gazetteer. The present ruling family belongs to the Lalawat Branch of the clan, and the first Settlement of Rao Kallan Singh at Macheri in Rajgarh.

to settle in Alwar was Rao Kālian Singh who was for a time Governor of Kama in Bhartpur on behalf of Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur (who held that tract from Aurangzeb), and who, for his services there against the turbulent Meos, received the *Jagir* of Macheri in Rajgarh where he settled in A. D. 1671. He had six sons, of whom five had issue, and they gave rise to the five houses or families of (1) Macheri—held by the eldest son, (2) Pora, (3) Pai in Jaipur (now settled at Nizam Nagar in Alwar), (4) Khora and (5) Palwa. The Macheri house, after a few generations, split into two—the elder son, Zorawar Singh, retaining the ancestral *Jagir* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ villages, and the younger, Zalim Singh, founding the house or *Thikana* of Bijwar. The Macheri or eldest branch eventually became the Chiefs of the Alwar State, and the remaining five houses—Bijwar, Pora, Pai, Khora and Palwa—are known as the “*panch thikanas*” of Alwar, and they and their offshoots are spoken of as the “*barah kotri*,” or twelve families closely connected with the ruling Chief.

24. The founder of the State was Rao Partab Singh, grandson of Zorawar Singh, born in A. D. 1740. He entered the Jaipur service at seventeen and soon distinguished himself by coercing his turbulent clansmen, the Narukhas of Uniaira, and by relieving the fort of Ranthambor where the imperial garrison was besieged by the Mahrattas. His success is said to have excited the envy of the Court Nobles, who aroused the jealousy of the Jaipur chief against him by drawing attention to the rings in his eyes, which are considered to indicate one destined for royal dignity. Partab Singh had to flee from Jaipur and took refuge with Suraj Mal, the Chief of Bhartpur. On Suraj Mal's death in A. D. 1763, Partab Singh continued to serve his son, Jawahir Singh. In 1766 Jawahir Singh announced his intention of marching with an army through the Jaipur territory to the sacred lake of Pushkar near Ajmir. Partab Singh, regarding this as an act of hostility to his hereditary suzerain of Jaipur, refused to join in the expedition, quitted Bhartpur, returned to Jaipur, where he gave warning of the impending danger to Maharaja Madho Singh, and offered his services which were readily accepted. Jawahir Singh accomplished his fool-hardy march to Pushkar, but on his return was attacked by the Jaipur forces at Maonda in the Taurawati country, thirty miles north of Jaipur, was severely defeated and compelled to flee through Alwar to Bhartpur, pursued by the Jaipur forces. Alwar traditions ascribe the chief credit for the defeat of the Jats to the strategy and valour of Partab Singh. His conduct was rewarded by his restoration to the favour of the Jaipur chief, who, before his death—four days after the battle—restored to Partab Singh his hereditary *Jagir* of Macheri and gave him permission to build a fort at Rajgarh close by.

25. Partab Singh for a few years more maintained a nominal allegiance to Jaipur, but the minority of his namesake, Raja Partab Singh of Jaipur, offered an opportunity for aggrandisement too tempting to be neglected. The Macheri Chief, countenanced by a faction in Jaipur, absented himself from the installation of the Jaipur suzerain. This was the golden era of the military adventurers, who carved out States with their swords from the expiring Moghul Empire, and Partab Singh was not slow to grasp the signs of the times. He established relations with Najaf Khan, the last great Minister of the Empire, then engaged in a desperate struggle with the Jats of Bhartpur, who at this time held nearly all the country from Delhi to Gwalior with Agra as their capital, and including the Agra and Mathra districts, all the northern part of the present Alwar State, and a considerable part of the present Gurgaon and Rohtak districts.

26. Partab Singh gradually extended his dominions over the south of the present State at the expense of his feudal chief of Jaipur, and in the north at the expense of his *quondam* protector but present enemy, the Jat chief of Bhartpur. He established forts in 1770 at Tahla and Rajpura in Rajgarh, completed the Rajgarh fort in 1771, strengthened the Mala Khara fort in the south of Alwar *tashil* in the following year. In the next three years he extended his authority over all of the present Rajgarh and Thana Ghazi tahsils by means of the forts of Baldeogarh, Partabgarh, Kankwari, Thana Ghazi

and Ajabgarh, and even pushed his acquisitions far south into the present territory of Jaipur which was, however, subsequently restored or recovered. His growing fame made Najaf Khan, who was gradually crushing the Jats of Bhartpur, and in 1774 had recaptured Agra for the Emperor, invoke his assistance in the final struggle against the Jat power. Partab Singh joined the Moghul camp. The Jats under the regent Nawal Singh were completely defeated at Barsana between Dig and Mathra in 1775; their stronghold and ancient capital of Dig was captured in 1776, and all their conquests, with the exception of the Bhartpur *pargana*, were temporarily re-united to the Empire.

27. For his co-operation in these operations, Partab Singh received from the Emperor the title of Rao Raja, with the insignia of royalty, and a *sanad* for Macheri to hold direct of the crown. This gave a legal basis to his conquests and was soon followed by an event which laid the foundation of the State. The Alwar fort was still held by a Jat garrison, but their pay had been for months in arrears, and the news of the disasters which had overtaken the Bhartpur forces made them lose heart. Accordingly, in November 1775, the Bhartpur commander surrendered the Alwar fort to Partab Singh, who transferred his capital thither and made it a stepping-stone to the extension of his conquests over the rest of the State.

28. From this date Partab Singh's brethren recognised him as Chief, and began to do homage and present offerings (nazars). The rival Naruka Chief who held the forts of Taur (Lachmangarh) and Ramgarh and the territories included in these tahsils, probably as a feudatory of Jaipur, refused to do homage or to co-operate with Partab Singh in expelling the Khanzada chief who had occupied the fort of Ghasaoli near Govindgarh. In 1776 Taur (Lachmangarh) was captured by a stratagem and Sarup Singh put to a cruel death. Partab Singh thus became possessed of the whole of the Narukhand. In 1777 Ramgarh was captured from the widow of Sarup Singh.

29. After the evacuation of Alwar, the Jats lost their hold on the northern *parganas*, which passed successively under the sway of Moghuls or Mahrattas—acting nominally on behalf of the Emperor and sometimes independently. The territories now included in the three tahsils of Bansur, Bahrur and Mandawar had, in Moghul times, owed a more or less nominal allegiance to the Empire and were included in the Suba of Narnaul, but the *de facto* rulers were the local Chauhan Chiefs, viz.—the Rao of Mandawar, the Rana of Barod and the Raja of Nimrana—in Bahrur, Mandawar and the north of Bansur, and the Shaikkawat Rajputs in the rest of Bansur. Between 1720 and 1755 the Jats under Churaman and Suraj Mul overran this tract also and usually dispossessed the local chiefs. Their defeat at Barsana by the Moghuls, followed by the capture of Dig and the surrender of the Alwar fort in 1775 to Partab Singh, gave the latter a free hand to extend his conquests. The Barod Rana and the Nimrana Raja—aided by the Mahrattas—endeavoured to resist him, but the former was overcome in 1780, the people rose against the Mahrattas, and, before his death in 1791, Partab Singh had established his rule over Bansur, Bahrur and the south-east of Mandawar, though his tenure was not valid till recognised by the British after the battle of Laswari in 1803. He now held the present tahsils of Rajgarh, Thana Ghazi, Alwar, Lachmangarh, Ramgarh, Bansur, Bahrur and parts of Govindgarh and Mandawar, besides a large tract subsequently restored to Jaipur, yielding in all a revenue of 6 or 7 lakhs.

30. In the same year, 1791, Partab Singh, advancing from the south, established himself in the mountain fortress of Ismailpur near Kishengarh, and endeavoured to eject the Mahrattas from that tahsil, but after a few months was forced to withdraw. He died soon afterwards and was succeeded by his adopted son Bakhtawar Singh. The latter expelled the Khanzadas from Ghasaoli in Govindgarh about A. D. 1800, thus completing the conquest of that tahsil.

This left only the three tahsils of Mandawar (part), Tijara and Katumbar to be included in order to complete the present boundaries of the State.

31. Tijara has a long and eventful history of its own, which is given at length in Chapters I and II of Major Powell's Gazetteer.

Resume of events in Tijara.

It was a Sirkar or district in Moghul times in the Suba or province of Alwar, with 18 Mahals and 253 villages, most of which are now included in the Gurgaon district. Down to the reign of Akbar, the local Khanzada or Mewatti chiefs maintained their independence in their mountain fortresses, and often exercised a controlling influence on the Delhi Court, some of the most famous, Bahadur Nahar and Khizar Khan, having more than once played the part of "King-makers." After the consolidation of the Moghul Empire, they became loyal soldiers and distinguished commanders in the imperial armies, but were gradually shorn of their local authority. Hence, on the decline of the Empire, this tract too fell an easy prey to the Bhartpur Jats, who overran it first about 1720 A. D. and held it till the death of their great leader, Suraj Mul, in 1763.

After his death the country was plundered by Sikh free-booters from the Punjab, and in the successful effort made by Najaf Khan to restore the imperial rule, the Jats were ousted from Tijara about 1765 by Najaf Kuli Khan, a converted Rahtor Rajput and *Jagirdar* of Rewari. The Jats, however, retained their hold of Kishengarh against him, but were expelled by two Moghul leaders in 1769. Ismail Beg was defeated by the Mahrattas who held Tijara nominally on behalf of the Emperor, but assigned it and other Mewat Parganas to the adventurer, George Thomas, for the maintenance of his mercenaries. The Jats recaptured it in 1796, but had not succeeded in reducing the turbulent Meos to order, when it again passed from their hands at the same time as Katumbar.

32. Katumbar under Moghul rule was attached to the province of Agra, but

Resume of events in Katumbar.

from its proximity to Jaipur was generally held as a fief by the Jaipur chief. From

1778 to 1784 the Moghuls held direct possession. In the latter year the Mahrattas overran and occupied it. Their oppressions and in particular the murder of the two local notables—Data Singh Faujdar and Baji Brahmin—aroused the local population who, about 1802, invoked the aid of Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh. He sent a strong force under Dewan Bhagwan Das, who expelled the Mahrattas and occupied the fort. Sindhia, who was at this time consolidating his rule in Hindustan in preparation for the inevitable struggle with the British, despatched a powerful army to re-occupy Katumbar. The Alwar forces made a brave resistance, but were killed to a man, and Katumbar again fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, who now held Katumber and Kishengarh with part of Mandawar.

33. The rising power of the Mahrattas under Sindhia threatened the very

Co-operation of Alwar and Bhartpur with the British against Sindhia.

existence of the States which had sprung up on the ruins of the Delhi Empire, and

at the beginning of the Mahratta war in 1803 the chiefs of Alwar and Bhartpur hastened to appeal to the British for protection. On 29th August 1803 Sindhia's forces under the French General Perron were defeated by Lake at Aligarh. Lake advanced on Delhi where the Mahrattas under Perron and Bourgnien were again defeated. Some of the force escaped and joined by the flower of Sindhia's army—15 battalions, which had been despatched from the Deccan to retrieve the situation—made their way westward to Katumbar, with the intention of striking northward through the Mewat and recapturing Delhi.

Lake meantime, on 29th September, concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the Bhartpur chief who joined his camp at Agra with 5,000 horse, and, having captured the Agra Fort, started in pursuit of the Mahrattas. On October 29th he was joined by Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, the Wakil of the Alwar Raja, with a body of troops and a contingent of Meos, who gave useful help in providing supplies and furnishing information as to the movements of the Mahrattas.

34. The latter, on hearing of Lake's advance, pushed northwards with the

Battle of Naswari (Loswari) and treaty between Alwar and the British.

intention of intrenching themselves in the strong fort of Kishengarh, but were overtaken on 1st November 1803 by Lake at Naswari in Ramgarh on the banks of

the Ruparel (called Laswari in the histories) and practically annihilated, losing over 7,000 men in killed and 2,000 prisoners, while the British loss was about 800. After this victory, which broke Sindhia's power, Lake marched towards Agra, and was joined at Pahesar near Bhartpur by Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh with whom a defensive and offensive treaty was concluded on the 14th November 1803.

35. Prior to the battle the *parganas* of Katumbar and Kishengarh—now in Alwar—along with Rewari—in Gurgaon—and Gokal and Sahar—in Mathra, had been granted to the Bhartpur Chief, who was also confirmed in possession of Tijara and Tapokra; and subsequent to it by a *sanad*, dated 28th November 1803, the Alwar Chief was rewarded with the grant of the *parganas* of Ismailpur (now in Kishengarh) and Mandawar, together with the talukas of—

Grant of Tijara, Katumbar, Kishengarh, etc., to Bhartpur, and of Bahrur, Mandawar, etc., to Alwar.

Darbarpur	} Now in Bahrur or Mandawar.
Katai (Karnikot)	.	.	.	.	.
Mandan	.	.	.	.	.
Gilot	.	.	.	.	.
Sarai	.	.	.	.	.
Bijwar	.	.	.	.	.

Nimrana—subsequently restored to the Raja as a feudatory of Alwar.

Dadri.

Loharu.

Budwana.

Bhood-Chalnabar.

Out of these territories, the Maharaja assigned Loharu to his Vakil, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, who also received Firozpur (now in Gurgaon) from the British for his services.

36. In 1804 Ranjit Singh, the Bhartpur Chief, broke his engagements with the British and joined the Mahrattas under Holkar. The British captured Dig and laid siege to Bhartpur. Ranjit Singh in April 1805 sued for peace, which was granted on condition of payment of a fine of 20 lakhs, and the surrender of all the territories except those in his possession prior to the accession of the English Government. In this way Bhartpur lost Tijara, Kishengarh and Katumbar as well as the three *parganas* of Rewari, Gokul, and Sahar; and by an engagement entered into in 1805, Tijara, Kishengarh and Katumbar were ceded to Alwar in exchange for the *parganas* of Dadri, Budwana, Bhawana Kharja (Bhood-Chalnabar?), granted in 1803 and on payment of a lakh of rupees for the stores in the fort of Kishengarh. The boundaries of the Alwar State, as recognised by the Supreme Government, have remained fixed since that date. The revenue of the State, prior to the inclusion of the territories granted to Bakhtawar Singh by the British Government in 1803, was 11 lakhs. At his death in 1815, owing to the inclusion of these *parganas* it had risen to 15 lakhs.

Confiscation of Tijara, Kishengarh and Katumbar from Bhartpur and grant of them to Alwar in exchange for Haryana.

37. Bakhtawar Singh, having no legitimate male issue, proceeded to the adoption of a son, Banni Singh, from his own house of Thana, but died before the ceremony was completed. He left an illegitimate son—Balwant Singh—who disputed the succession with Banni Singh. A makeshift arrangement was sanctioned by the British Government according to which Banni Singh was to have the title, while Balwant Singh exercised power in the State; but this arrangement was never acted upon, and for over 10 years the State was torn asunder by the struggle between the rival factions. Finally, in 1826, after the fall of Bhartpur and the advance of a British force on Alwar,

Succession of Maharaja Banni Singh and dispute with Balwant Singh.

the Maharao Raja Banni Singh agreed on 14th April 1826 to make a provision for Balwant Singh by ceding to him and the heirs male of his body an equivalent—half in lands, half in money—for the districts granted to Alwar by the British Government in 1803 and 1805, this territory to be compact and adjoining the British dominions and to be under the protection of the British Government. In pursuance of the agreement, Balwant Singh received the Tijara tahsil, and in lieu of Kishengarh and Katumbar, an allowance of two lakhs of rupees per annum. He made his head-quarters at Tijara, where he built some handsome palaces and constructed the splendid masonry dam. He died in 1845, leaving no legitimate male issue, and Tijara reverted to the Alwar State. The subsequent history of the State will be found in the Gazetteer and the annual administration reports. Of the latter, the first was prepared by Major Cadell, the Political Agent, for 1871-72, and is a mine of information, as regards all matters of State administration.

38. In August 1857 Banni Singh died and was succeeded by his son Sheodan Singh, then a boy of twelve. He

Death of Banni Singh and troubled reign of Sheodan Singh.

at once fell under the influence of the Mahomedan Diwans of Delhi, who, in the last years of Banni Singh's rule, had been the practical rulers of the State. Their proceedings, and in particular their success in imbuing the young chief with Mahomedan habits and leanings, excited an insurrection of the Rajputs in 1858, in which several of the Diwans' followers were killed, and they themselves were expelled from the State. Captain Nixon, the Political Agent of Bhartpur, was at once despatched to Alwar and formed a Council of Regency. Captain Impey took charge of the administration in November 1858 as Political Agent of Alwar. His tenure of that office continued till the end of 1863, during which he succeeded in reorganising every branch of the administration. His chief title to the gratitude of the people is the introduction of fixed cash assessments and the placing of the land revenue administration—which, in the hands of Diwans and their corrupt instruments, had become an engine of oppression and speculation—on a sound basis, by the three years' settlement of 1859 and the ten years' settlement of 1862. These measures will be referred to in more detail further on. In 1863 the Agency was abolished, and the Chief on 14th September 1863 was given full powers, being in the words of the despatch—

“Old enough and clever enough to manage his own country and fully entitled to have complete control in it. His Excellency in Council is by no means sure that he will rule to the satisfaction of his people, but this is no valid reason for interference.”

The apprehension was speedily realised; the administration soon fell back into the hands of the old Diwans, who, though banished from the State, directed affairs from Delhi, and openly put up offices in Alwar for sale. The Chief, however, did not upset Captain Impey's 10 years' settlement, having signed the leases, and promised to abide by it; but although the assessments were not enhanced, the realisation of revenue was anticipated by three or four months at each harvest when the crops were barely above the ground.

The discontent caused an abortive outbreak in 1866 when Thakur Lakdir Singh, head of the Bijwar Kotri and President of the Council during the minority, invaded the State with a body of followers. His attempt at rebellion was unsuccessful and he had to retire.

In 1870 the disbanding of the Rajput cavalry and the wholesale confiscation of *Jagir* grants, the extravagance of the Chief and his Mahomedan sympathisers, brought about a general uprising of the Rajputs, and the authoritative interference of Government became necessary. Captain Blair, Political Agent of the Eastern States, in which Alwar was then included, endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation between the Chief and the insurgent nobles, but died at his task. Major Cadell was then appointed Political Agent for Alwar alone—an office which he continued to hold with the best results to the State and the people till November 1877—and with the sanction of the Government of India a Council of Management was formed with the Political Agent as President, the Maharao Raja having

a seat at the Board. But to quote Aitchison's Treaties, Volume III—

"The Maharao Raja continued to oppose all measures of reform and to foment dissension among the Thakurs until at length he was warned that, if any disturbance took place, he would be removed from Alwar. This warning proved sufficient to check all overt opposition, but the chief could not be again entrusted with the management of his State."

Death of Maharaja Sheodan Singh and selection of Mangal Singh as heir by the "Bara Kotri."

39. Maharaja Sheodan' Singh died in October 1874, leaving no male issue or adopted son, while his widow was a minor. To quote Aitchison's Treatise again—

"The State consequently escheated to Government; but, in view of all the circumstances of the case, it was decided to allow the selection of a ruler from the collateral branches of the former ruling family."

The new Chief had to be selected from the "*Barah Kotri*" or twelve leading Naruka families. Eventually the Government directed that the claims of the two most prominent candidates, Thakurs Lakdir Singh of Bijwar and Mangal Singh of Thana (from which house two Chiefs—Bakhtawar Singh and Banni Singh—had already been adopted), be referred to the "*Barah Kotri*" who decided in favour of Mangal Singh. His succession was recognised by Government, and he was formally installed on 14th September 1874, being then in his 16th year. Lakdir Singh and his supporters among the *Jagirdars*, about one-seventh of the whole body refused to tender allegiance to the new Chief. Their *Jagirs* were taken under management by the Darbar, part of them sequestered, and Lakdir Singh directed to reside at Ajmere; but he died at Jaipur in September 1875.

The estates of the malcontents were transferred to the "nearest loyal heir" where such was forthcoming; but as all of Lakdir Singh's family had gone out with him, his *Jagirs* remained sequestered for some time, but were subsequently granted to his adopted son and heir, Madho Singh, in 1876, and thus all opposition terminated. During the minority of the new ruler, the State was administered as before by the Political Agent and the Council of Regency. The Maharao Raja attained his 18th year on 25th November 1877, and on 10th December was formally invested by the Agent to the Governor-General with direct control of the State administration.

40. He ruled his State till his death on 22nd May 1892, when he was succeeded by his only son, Maharaja Jai Singh, who is now 17 years of age. During the minority the State is administered by the Political Agent and a Council consisting of—

Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., of Garhi.

Diwan Bahadur M. Balmukand Das.

Rao Gopal Singh of Nizam Nagar.

Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli.

Summary of recent historical events. 41. The chief historical events of recent years, in addition to those related, have been—

- (1) The grant of the adoption sanad by the British Government in 1862.
- (2) The cession, free of cost, in 1865 of the land required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway with jurisdiction over the same, and the surrender of all transit and other duties on goods passing through the State.
- (3) The extradition treaty of 1867 modified by an agreement in 1889.
- (4) The introduction of British copper coinage into Alwar in 1873, and the agreement of 1877 for the supply from the Calcutta Mint of silver coins bearing the Alwar device.
- (5) The opening of the railway line from Delhi to Alwar on 1st September 1874 and from Alwar to Bandikui on 6th December 1874.
- (6) The great famine of 1877-78 which will be separately noticed.

(7) The salt agreement of 1879 by which Alwar engaged to stop the manufacture of salt within the State and to abolish import, export and transit dues in all articles except blang, ganja, spirits, opium or other intoxicating drugs, receiving in compensation from the British Government R1,25,000 annually.

(8) The exchange of five villages with Bhartpur on 1st August 1885.

(9) The grant of the order G.C.S.I. to the Chief in 1883, and of the title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction on 1st April 1889.

The State pays no tribute or contribution. The revenue from all sources was estimated at R27,49,000 in 1896-97, and the re-assessment will probably yield an increase of about 2 lakhs. The State maintains a Regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry, with a strength of about 620 men, and of Infantry, with a strength of over 1,000 at a cost of 4½ lakhs per annum, while the Irregular Forces in 1895-96 amounted to 4,360 men, costing about 3½ lakhs.

42. The foregoing remarks would, no doubt, be more suitably placed in a Gazetteer than in an Assessment Report, but the Gazetteer compiled by Major

Powlett is now out of date, and as I have nowhere been able to trace a clear and connected account of the original and the growth of the State, I have endeavoured to sketch it as briefly as possible in the foregoing paragraphs.

43. The purely fiscal history of the five tahsils may conveniently be prefaced with a notice of the leading tribes in each. Details of the number of villages,

Agricultural tribes.

total and cultivated area held by each tribe, with the number of owners, holdings and jama paid are given in Statement No. IV from which the following table is abstracted:—

Detail.	Name of tribes.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.					TOTAL.
		Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.	
Hindus .	Ahir	29½	76½	34½	2	1	143½
	Gujar	14½	10	6½	8	5	44½
	Rajput	4½	27½	13	19	0	73½
	Jat	1½	6	35½	20	...	62½
	Baniya and Kayasths.	1	4	1½	...	...	5½
	Mali	½	...	...	1	1	2½
	Brahmin . . . .	...	5	1½	16	36	58½
	Mina . . . .	...	...	½	...	45½	46½
	Stato . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Miscellaneous	3	...	...	1	2	6
	Total Hindus	55½	129	92½	67	100½	441½
Musalmans .	Meo	126½	...	9½	2	6	144½
	Khanzada	17½	...	...	...	...	17½
	Saiyad	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Rajput . . . .	...	...	9½	...	...	9½
	Pathans . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Sheikh . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Bhishti . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total Musalmans	144½	1	19½	3	7	175½
	Total of tahsil	200	130	112	70	107½	619½

The main characteristics of these tribes have been described in paragraph 22 of last year's report and need not be repeated here. Agriculturally they may be classified as follows, the order within each class following that of relative superiority :—

First-rate—Ahirs, Mallis, Jats.

Second-rate—Meos, Minas.

Third-rate—Gujars, Brahmins, Rajputs, Khanzadas and miscellaneous.

The Gujars, who, in the four eastern tahsils, were classed as equal to the Jats, as they have given up cattle-lifting as an amusement and cattle-breeding as a profession, are in these five tahsils in the lowest class of agriculturists. The Meos, who almost monopolised the four eastern tahsils, are in these tahsils strong only in Tijara, of which they hold nearly two-thirds. The only other Mahomedan tribes of importance are Khanzadas, who hold $17\frac{1}{3}$ villages in Tijara, and Mahomedan Rajputs, commonly known as Ranghars, who possess $9\frac{2}{3}$ villages, in Mandawar. They are much more enterprising than their Hindu brethren and make a large income from military service under the British Government or in Native States. Excepting Tijara, the remaining tahsils are held almost exclusively by Hindu agriculturists.

Bahrur and Mandawar have the best agricultural population, nearly two-thirds of the estates being held by Ahirs and Jats. Tijara comes next with only 39 out of 199 estates in the hands of third-class cultivators, while in Katumbar only one-third and in Rajgarh about half are held by first or second class agriculturists. The intimate connection which the class or caste of the agricultural population bears to the prosperity of each tahsil has already been noticed in Chapter I and will be clearly brought out when the question of realisation and arrears of revenue is considered.

44. As in the eastern tahsils, these tribes have been settled on the land from time immemorial—long before the present State was founded. Their rights in the soil are not the creation of any formal grant by ruler, but the growth of long centuries of uninterrupted occupation sanctioned by prescription and immemorial usage. As remarked by Tod, Volume I, page 386—

“The ryot has nature and Manu in support of his claim and can quote the text alike compulsory on prince and peasant ‘cultivated land is the property of him who cut away the wood or who cleared and tilled it,’ an ordinance binding on the whole Hindu race, and which no international war or conquest could overturn. In accordance with this principle is the ancient adage not of Mewar only, but of all Rajputana. ‘*Bhag ra dhanhi Raj ho Bhom ra dhanhi ma cho.*’ ‘The State is owner of the rent, but I am master of the land.’”

This status of the Zamindars has always been recognised in Alwar, where the State, though asserting its own sovereign right as superior owner, has always admitted a subordinate proprietary or *biswadari* right in the village community and its component members, whereby each member or unit is entitled to occupy, and be protected in the occupation of, the land in his possession as long as he cultivates it and pays the State demand. This right passes to his children or heirs by the ordinary customs of succession, and can be alienated by sale, gift or mortgage within certain limits and subject to the sanction of the State. The only exception to this general rule in Alwar is the case of *Jagirs*, with reference to which Major Powlett remarks (page 94, Gazetteer):—

“*Jagirdars* have a tendency in Native States to become virtual proprietors, especially where their original settlement was in part due to their own swords, or where they have by their own exertions protected their estates from danger. Indeed, as the Chief often claims in Native States to be the sole proprietor of fiscal villages, he cannot consistently deny the *Jagirdar's* proprietary title in his villages, the Durbar's right in which have been transferred to him.”

Settlement operations have not, for reasons explained in last year's report, and approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General and the Government of India, been extended to *Jagir* and *Mafi* estates.

45. The full and frank acknowledgment by the Alwar rulers of the rights of the Zamindars in the land and the security of tenure thereby ensured are, I believe, the main reasons why agriculture has developed, the State has prospered and the Zamindars have attained a standard of comfort decidedly high for a Native State. The necessary complement to such acknowledgment of the rights of the people was the regulation and limitation of the State demand by fixed cash assessments for a term of years, as in British districts, and the State was fortunate in having secured this long before any of its neighbours in Rajputana in the three years' and ten years' cash assessments made by the Political Agent, Captain Impey, in 1859 and 1862.

Limitation of the State demand.

46. It has been shown in paragraphs 24 and 25 of last year's report that up to 1838 A. D. the State revenue was levied in kind or by crop rates per local bigha (generally $\frac{2}{5}$ of an acre), the rates of which are given for the Tijara, Bahrur, Katumbar and Thana Ghazi tahsils at pages 127, 141, 160 and 166 of Powlett's Gazetteer. These represented the full rental and are still more or less prevalent in *Jagir* villages. The State share in kind was ordinarily assumed to be one-half in these tahsils; but in Tijara only $\frac{2}{5}$ was taken from Khanzadas and one-third from Rajputs; while in Bahrur and Mandawar, Rajputs, Brahmins, Kayasths, Chaudhris and Kanungos paid only one-fourth. In Katumbar and Rajgarh similar leniency was extended to Rajputs and Brahmins, generally by means of a special *sanad* or *Patta* from the ruler or his agent, and this was the origin of the *chauthbat* tenures which will be referred to further on. In addition to the fixed State share, a cess of one to three *sers* per *man* was also taken to cover the expenses of collection (Hakkul talisil). The difficulty of collecting a large revenue in kind (*batai*) led at first to the introduction of *kankut* or appraisal of the crop by a Raj official in the presence of the Zamindar, and as this also left the door open to speculation, the *bigheri* system of crop rates per bigha was gradually introduced. This again gave opportunities for fraud and extortion to the *mirdas* or surveyors, who had to record the area and the class of crops grown.

47. The Musalman Diwans—Ammu Jan and his two brothers—of Delhi, probably borrowing the idea from British territory, in 1838 A. D. introduced the system of fixed contract for two or three years or even for a longer period. Thus the villages of Katumbar were given a fixed assessment for the five years 1839-43. From 1844 to 1851 the revenue was realised in various ways by *batai*, *kankut*, or *bigha* crop rates. From 1852 to 1846 a fixed *theka* or contract was given for five years, and this was continued for 1857 and 1858. Thus the people had gradually become familiar with the principle of fixed cash assessments before they were authoritatively introduced by Captain Impey.

Beginning of fixed cash assessments in 1838.

48. To the ryot, however, the methods of collection are often of more importance than the methods of assessment. The oppressions practised in this respect under the administration of the Delhi Diwans have been alluded to in paragraph 28 of last year's report. The tahsil officials were their creatures or tools, and worked more zealously in squeezing out of the people illegal dues, *nazarana* which the Diwans demanded, than in collecting the legitimate State demand. Captain Impey writes in 1860—

Old methods of collection.

“A system of plunder and oppression was practised on the unfortunate ryots under the *Kham* system, which added to torture and ill-treatment of the worst nature, made numbers abandon their homes, and caused more and more land to fall out of cultivation—the invariable result of *Kham* management when not judiciously and honestly carried out. Indeed, matters had come in Alwar to the same disgraceful pass that Bhartpur reached in 1855 and which brought the then Agent to the Governor-General—the late Sir Henry Lawrence—from Mount Abu to relieve them by a summary settlement.”

49. The truth of the remarks as to the gradual impoverishment of the people is shown in the annual land revenue collections for the State for the ten years prior to the establishment of the Agency. The figures are taken from Captain Impey's report, dated 23rd June 1860.

Year.	Rs	Average of 5 years.
1849-50	15,17,330	14,63,727
1850-51	14,95,026	
1851-52	13,58,181	
1852-53	16,09,390	
1853-54	13,38,700	
1854-55	15,16,537	13,59,750
1855-56	12,39,776	
1856-57	14,05,998	
1857-58	11,98,895	
1858-59	13,87,577	
Total	1,41,17,405	
Average	14,11,740	

These figures show a steady deterioration in the latter five years of the period when the Diwans were completely in the ascendant, and though ordinarily some expansion of the revenue might have been anticipated, the collections for the latter period were on the average more than a lakh a year below those of the previous five years, when Maharaja Banni Singh was still able to exercise a control over the affairs of State. In one of his reports, dated 28th March 1862, Captain Impey stated that the Diwans had farmed the country for their own benefit, so that they not only exacted the uttermost farthing of rent and drove the people into other districts, but of the amount levied showed as revenue only about three-fourths, the remainder being appropriated by themselves and their creatures. The necessity of a radical reform was evident, but the difficulty was how to effect it.

50. The expulsion of the Mahomedan Diwans and their creatures, who had monopolised most of the offices, left a vacuum in the State. There were no local officers possessed of the experience or the honesty required for the task. Captain Impey writes :—

"No one could I see fitted to undertake the charge independently, and carry out the measure of reform which common justice and humanity rendered incumbent. Consulting with the Regency Council, I therefore had no alternative but myself to undertake the superintendence of the Revenue Department; this I did for a short time, but the cunning and corruption I had to contend with at every turn rendered the duties more arduous than I could with justice to the cause perform."

He therefore looked around him for an assistant, honest, independent of local influences, as well as acquainted with the proper revenue system. He found the man required in Mr. T. Heatherley, a Eurasian officer, whom Sir Henry Lawrence had selected some years before for an important charge in Bhartpur, and who was now appointed Deputy Collector. Captain Impey next decided that the satisfactory working of the existing *Kham* system with the corrupt agency at his disposal was impracticable, and that to make a summary settlement which would close the principal avenues of oppression and speculation and at the same time give to all subordinates a fair chance of mending their ways was the only plan.

51. A summary settlement for the three years, 1859-60, 1860-61 and 1861-62, was therefore begun in February 1859 by Captain Impey, aided by Mr. Heatherley, on lines similar to those adopted by Sir Henry Lawrence in Bhartpur in 1855. But it is better to let Captain Impey speak for himself:—

"On reaching the head-quarters of a district, the Zamindars thereof were all assembled. Five or more of them were then selected from different castes and villages to form a *panchayat* or council. All the district officials were in attendance and a public *Kacheri* was held. A village being named, its Zamindars presented themselves; for the benefit of all, but more especially of the *panchayat*, the collections made for the past ten years were read aloud, the number of wells, area or land, description of soil and crops, the general present state of the village was elicited by documents and queries. Sometimes the villagers would themselves name a fair sum for their own assessment which was accepted, but generally I privately recorded the opinion of their brethren in the council, of the Tahsildars and Kanungos, and comparing all with the resources of the village and its collection for the past ten years would fix and give out the assessment. Thus was each village settled in succession and so readily was the settlement accepted as a release from a most degrading thralldom that the agreements to pay the sums fixed were generally signed by the Zamindars the moment after the assembly broke up.

"I thus in person assessed the whole of Alwar, about 1,500 villages (irrespective of 400 villages in Jagir, etc.) and the settlement was completed with the following results:—

Years.	Total assessment.
1859-60	R 13,83,816
1860-61	14,27,299
1861-62	14,77,160

"The results have been most satisfactory as is evident from the following collections for the present year:—

Amount assessed	R
" realised	13,83,816
" in course of realisation	13,67,496
" unpaid	16,208
	112

"The measure has been hailed with the greatest delight by the people. In this short period, three desolate villages have been re-inhabited, 1,034 ploughs, or, more correctly speaking, *quotas* of men (and cattle) to work ploughs, have been added to the district, and about 17,000 bighas fallen out of cultivation have been again tilled, and all this, I am happy to say, without the cost of an additional farthing to the Alwar State.

"Day by day is the good result becoming more manifest by increased prosperity, and the ready manner in which Raj dues are paid. In 1862-63, or three years from 1859-60, we have every reason to hope the country will be able, after this respite, to pay with ease the collection of 1852-53 (R16,09,390); so deeply impressed am I with the justice of the measure that I trust in 1862-63, when the good results become proved and well known, it may be possible to extend its period by a new assessment."

I have quoted Captain Impey's remarks *in extenso*, not only for their bearing on the revenue administration, but for their general historical interest. The records which contain them were rescued only last year from a heap of lumber. His expectations for the successful working of the new system were fully realised, and in 1862-63 he was able to put a seal to his work and securely establish the

system of fixed cash assessments in the State by introducing the ten years' settlement which lasted till 1871-72.

52. The evils of the old and the advantages of the new system are graphically stated from the native point of view in a *Kaifiyat* of the Regency Council, dated 11th march 1862, strongly urging the necessity of the ten years' settlement, of which a translation is given:—

“Prior to the three years' settlement the revenue was mostly on the *Kham* system and entirely in the hands of the *Tahsildars*; they levied what they pleased and paid to the Raj what they pleased. They ryots were entirely deprived of their profits and the Treasury benefited in no way. The *Tahsildar* used to make an estimate of his collections on a grand scale, and submit it merely for show, but the amount they estimated was never paid into the Treasury, and the balances used to be put down to the debit account to the village, which balances exist to this day. Since the three years' fixed settlement, all these evils have been done away with, the ryots get their proper rights, and there has been no less money paid into the Treasury; indeed from this fixed settlement one great benefit has resulted. The confidence of the villagers having been restored; they have for the past three years taken to their proper agricultural pursuits and left off malpractices, for the calendar of crime has been reduced. For these reasons we consider it most desirable that the revenue should again be fixed for the next ten years, only the rights of the Raj and the people must be still better distinguished, and the dues of the *Zamindars* must also be considered with those of the cultivators, for if the *Zamindars* and contractors (for the revenue) only get the profits, and the cultivators are excluded, the latter will suffer, and till they value the produce of the land, they will not till the land with zeal. If a *Kishtwar* (field to field) settlement is made, this result can be effected. This arrangement, however, requires time and is lengthy. The officer making the settlement should, with due regard to the area of land, fix a certain assessment on each cultivator which the headman of the village cannot interfere with.”

53. Proposals for the ten years' settlement were submitted by Captain Impey in a letter, dated 20th December 1861, in which he estimated the probable enhancement at a lakh of rupees per annum. The Government of India in letter No. 407, dated 30th April 1862, after some intermediate enquiries sanctioned the work being undertaken under the supervision of the Political Agent and Council. The Secretary of State for India signified his approval in a despatch, dated 23rd August 1862. Captain Impey reported the completion of the proceedings in a letter, dated 10th January 1863, from which I quote below the most important paragraphs.

“2. The assessment has been made according to the orders of Government under my superintendence in conjunction with the Council of Regency and in the presence of the *Tahsil* officials and *Zamindars* of each district in succession. The records of previous years, the village papers and all the local authorities have been consulted and the present conditions and capabilities of each village considered. The assessment determined on was made known to the headman of each village who signed agreements to pay the yearly rate fixed on them.

“3. In my letter No. $\frac{1}{72}$ A., dated 20th December 1861, I had occasion to bring to notice the benefits of the past three years' settlement. The result I then anticipated has been fully realized. The yearly income from land for the ten years preceeding the establishment of the Agency at Alwar, viz., 1848-49 to 1857-58 was Rs15,21,083, the revenue of the last and highest year of the summary settlement for three years was Rs15,07,577, and the average yearly land revenue of the settlement now made is Rs17,19,875 as given below:—

	R
1862-63	17,07,510
1863-64	17,13,692
1864-65	17,19,947
1865-66	17,22,022
1866-67	17,22,597
1867-68	17,22,597
1868-69	17,22,597
1869-70	17,22,597
1870-71	17,22,597
1871-72	17,22,597
Average	17,19,875

"4. This yearly average shows an increase of nearly Rs. 98,792 on the average of the ten years preceeding and of Rs. 49,298 on that of the past three years' settlement. While the aggregate income of the ten years preceeding is Rs. 52,10,830; that of the future ten years should be Rs. 71,98,753, which gives an excess in favour of the present settlement of Rs. 19,87,923 on the ten years' aggregate revenue.

"5. Whilst this result, so much in favour of the Alwar State has been attained, I can confidently report that the increase has brought no hardship on the cultivator. The people generally have shown their appreciation of the fixed assessment by instantly signing the agreements to pay the rate fixed on them, and eagerly demanding the *Pattas* or grants given to them on the part of the Raj.

"6. With this settlement many changes have been introduced likely to be beneficial to the country. The attention of the Council of Regency, of the young Chief and myself has been drawn to the enormous outstanding balances, in many cases perfectly unjust as well as unleviable. I have not thought it foreign to my duty to urge upon the Council and especially upon the young Chief in view of his future powers, the remission of these balances, and an enquiry into the several items is being instituted which will, I trust, lead to the absolute remission of all unjust demands, but the young Chief is anxious to reserve the prerogative of remitting them as an act of grace on the attainment of his majority and exercise of powers."

54. The Government of India in a letter, dated 14th March 1863, accorded their approval to the action taken, and permitted the postponement of the striking

Continuation of ten years' settlement
by Government.

off of the arrears, till it should proceed from the Chief himself on his coming of age. They also asked that, as the practical value of the settlement depended on its working, a further report should be furnished on this point after three years. The Secretary of State in a despatch, dated 30th May 1863, commended the promptitude and zeal with which the Political Agent and Council had carried out the work adding—"But until these settlements have been in operation for some years, it is difficult, in the absence of detailed information, to be certain that the increased assessment will still bear lightly on the people. It is very proper therefore that these results should be carefully watched."

I have thought it right to put on record the leading facts as to the three and ten years' settlements, as they have not been referred to in any detail in the Alwar Gazetteer or elsewhere, and they deserve to be rescued from oblivion, as having been in the words of Major Cadell "the salvation of the State." It is true that no survey was made, the areas of cultivation, etc., being taken from the rough annual papers with the Kanungos, nor was any record-of-rights prepared, the only documents left on record being the *Pattas* signed by the Lambardars of each village showing with whom the settlement was made and for what amount. Their chief value lay in the fact that they fixed and limited the State demand, that the assessment imposed was moderate, that the Government of India and the Secretary of State approved and confirmed the proceedings, and that the Chief, by being associated in the work, did not, on his advent to power, attempt to alter or disturb what had been done.

55. The discrepancy between the figures for the ten years prior to the three

Working of the ten years' settlement.

years' settlement quoted in paragraph 48, and those given in paragraph 52, probably proceeds from the fact that the former show only *collections* and the latter the *demand*. I am, however, unable to reconcile the figures for the demand of the three years' settlement given by Captain Impey in paragraph 50 with those he gives in paragraph 52, except on the supposition that the latter include *nazarana* paid by *jagirs* and other miscellaneous payments connected indirectly with the land revenue.

The removal of the Agency in 1864, from which year up to its re-establishment in 1870, political relations with the Alwar Darbar were managed by the Agent to the Governor-General direct or by the Political Agent, Bhartpur, prevents us from having any detailed knowledge of the working of the revenue administration in these years. It is on record, however, that the new demand was realised in full in the first year of its working, and the Agent to the Governor-General, in the Rajputana Administration Report for 1865-66 and 1866-67, writes:—

"A ten years' settlement was made by the Political Agent in 1863 and has been most beneficial. The assessment was light, and as it has not been disturbed or enhanced the agricultural

classes which form the bulk of the population are prosperous and contented, and the country is better tilled and cultivated than any State in Rajputana save Bhartpur. A very considerable quantity of waste land has been brought under the plough, and a number of new wells dug since the present settlement."

For the following years no information seems to have been furnished by the Alwar Darbar regarding the administration till the disturbances of 1870 led to the re-establishment of the Agency under Major Cadell, whose long and interesting report for the year 1871-72 deals in detail with the revenue as with the other branches of the administration.

56. He at once abolished the pernicious system of forestalling the revenue Revenue reforms introduced by collections by three or four months; re-appointed Mr. T. Heatherley as Deputy Collector, made a general clearance of the incompetent and untrustworthy Tahsildars appointed by the Diwans, reduced the number of tahsils from 17 to 12, strengthened the tahsil establishments and raised the pay of the Tahsildars. The Chief had reduced the pay of the tahsil establishments from Rs 36,606 to Rs 15,471 per annum, that of Tahsildars being reduced to Rs 30, of Peshkars to Rs 15, and of Mutsaddis to Rs 5 per mensem.—But "although thus reduced, the appointments were eagerly sought after and the *ex-Diwans* derived a large income from their almost open sale. It was an admitted impossibility for the officials to live on their pay. Extortion and corruption brought them in much more and a regular system of taking *faslana* or harvest dues from the people was instituted."

The revenue, however, was still collected almost in full showing that the demand was moderate. In 1870-71 Rs 17,87,639 were collected, of which Rs 39,423 were on account of arrears and Rs 17,48,216 on account of current revenue, leaving outstanding at the end of the year only Rs 6,593, nearly all of which was afterwards collected. In 1871-72, the expiring year of the ten years' settlement, Rs 30,990 was collected on account of arrears and Rs 17,60,180 on account of current revenue. The realisations for current revenue in these two years are in excess of the demand as shown in paragraph 52, but the explanation probably is that the demand had meantime been enhanced by the lapse or resumption of revenue-free estates.

I have not been able to trace any details of the arrears of revenue during the three and ten years' settlements for the State as a whole, but all the information on record goes to show that they were extremely little, and that the assessment was moderate and well distributed. Of these five talisils, Tijara is the only one for which figures are forthcoming. These show that the arrears of the three years' settlement were Rs 4,836 and of the ten years' settlement, Rs 6,129—total Rs 10,965, which were remitted in 1881 with all arrears of and prior to 1877-78.

57. The re-settlement of the land revenue for a period of 16 years was one Summary settlement for four years of the first cares of the new administration, from 1872-73. and Major Powlett was appointed Settlement Officer in January 1872. In his letter No. 258, dated 12th May 1875, he writes:—

"As the land revenue which amounted to Rs 17,76,559, owing to the immense increase of the cultivated area, sat lightly on the people, and it was felt that to forego the gain of an immediate moderate enhancement would be thought by the State officials to be a neglect of the interests of the State, it was resolved to make a third summary settlement which would have force until the regular assessment had been carried out."

The enquiry occupied eight months, the circumstances of each village were carefully enquired into and the financial results of this measure will appear from the following table:—

No.	Items.	Amount.	Total.
		R	R
1	Demand of 1871-72	...	17,76,559
2	Increase in lightly assessed villages	1,53,736	
3	Deduction in heavily " "	23,866	
4	Net increase	...	1,29,870 or 7.5 per cent.
	Total demand of summary settlement		19,06,429

There is some doubt as to whether the figures for 1871-72 represent the demand for the year, or realisations including arrears, but the figures as to the enhancement taken are undisputed.

58. In paragraphs 32—36 of last year's report I have given an account of

Regular settlement of the State as a whole. the methods and financial results for the State, as a whole, of Major Powlett's regular settlement. The total demand which, in the last year of Major Impey's settlement was R17,76,559, was raised to R19,59,185 in 1876-77, the first year of the regular settlement, rising to R20,19,777 in the 12th year—an enhancement of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 14 per cent. to justify which there was an increase of 24 per cent. in cultivation, 14 per cent. in masonry wells, and 55 per cent. in ploughs, *viz.* :—

Detail.	At 10 years' settlement.	At 16 years' settlement.
Ploughs	32,509	50,368
Cultivated area in bighas	10,80,790	13,42,583
Wells	9,780	11,180

The standards of assessment taken—generally two-thirds of the rental and even three-fourths where the existing demand was easily paid ; or one-fourth of the gross produce—a reduction up to 4 annas per rupee being allowed to certain Rajputs and other favoured tribes—and the methods by which they were calculated need not be again described.

59. To return to the five tahsils under consideration. The following table

Results of regular settlement in these five tahsils, shows the Jama of the three and ten years' settlements, the *nikasi* or assumed net assets arrived at by Major Powlett, the initial and final demand fixed by him, and the percentage of the net assets they represent, also the percentage of increase as compared with former settlements :—

Tahsil.	Average collection—1849-50. 1859-60.	DEMAND OF		Summary settlement.	Nikasi of last settlement.	JAMA.		PER CENT. OF NIKASI.		INCREASE PER CENT. ON 10 YEARS.		Percent demand.	REMARKS.
		3 years' settlement (average).	10 years' settlement (final).			Initial.	Final.	Initial.	Final.	Initial.	Final.		
Tijara . .	1,10,323	1,15,609	1,31,735	1,40,000	2,24,163	1,51,100	1,50,000	63	71	17	20	1,63,003	
Bahrar	1,45,161	1,60,682	1,70,065	2,93,650	1,68,073	1,62,733	64	65½	17	20	1,64,674	
Mandawar	1,18,308	1,28,450	1,44,115	2,51,030	1,52,003	1,59,567	61	63½	19	24	1,60,730	
Katambar	(a) 99,440	1,22,774	1,96,813	1,98,190	1,43,478	1,45,489	73	73	17	18½	1,50,653	(a) First year.
Rajgarh	(b) 92,197	1,37,685	1,48,660	2,04,083	1,50,878	1,53,413	74	75	0½	11½	1,53,372	(b) First year and excludes 9 villages then in Mañ.
Total	5,68,055	6,81,432	7,55,218	11,71,833	7,69,191	8,10,206	60	70	16	19	8,80,241	

The enhancement taken as compared with the ten years' settlement was least in Rajgarh—11½ per cent., and highest in Mandawar—24 per cent., 18½ per cent. in Katambar, and 20 per cent. in Tijara and Bahrar. The final demand was slightly less than two-thirds of the net assets in Bahrar and Mandawar—owing to a large area being held by Ohauban Rajputs, whose villages were assessed at half or three-fifth assets—71 per cent. in Tijara, 73 per cent. in Katambar and

75 per cent. or three-fourths in Rajgarh. In addition to the *Khalsa* Jama, 2 per cent. was taken for school and dispensary cesses.

To justify the increase taken in each case, Major Powlett quotes the following figures showing the increase in wells and cultivated area in each tahsil as compared with the beginning of the ten years' settlement:—

Tahsil.	Wells.	Cultivation.
Tijara	16	6.5
Bahor	2.5	22
Mandawar	5	13
Katambar	16	6.5
Rajgarh	4	17

The figures showing demand, etc., are based, as far as possible, on the *present* boundaries of each tahsil, and take account of exchange of villages from one tahsil to another since last settlement. In Rajgarh the demand for the three years' settlement does not include the Jama of nine villages which were then revenue-free and have since become *Khalsa*, while in Katambar all the figures—except those of present demand—are based on the boundaries as they stood at last settlement, and therefore include Tilchera, assessed at R2,650, which has since been transferred to Bhartpur, and exclude the five villages transferred from Bhartpur in 1885, paying then a revenue of R14,856, which was enhanced by re-assessment to R16,500.

60. To complete the revenue account and explain for future reference the difference between the present Jama, and that shown for each tahsil by Major Powlett at page 189 of the Alwar Gazetteer, the following table is given:—

Increase.

Number.	Detail.	Tijara.	Bharor.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.	REMARKS.
1	Initial demand .	1,54,100	1,87,865 (a)208	(b)1,58,962	1,43,478	1,50,878	(a) Interest charged on account of a mortgage to the State in two villages. (b) Excluding Istam-rari demand of Pahal and Bawad = R2,220
2	Progressive Jama .	4,900	4,665	7,025	2,010	4,635	
	Total .	1,59,000	1,92,788	1,65,987	1,45,488	1,55,413	
1	Add— Newly assessed after settlement.	6	80	1	...	(c)164	(c) Present Jama of land held Kham at settlement.
2	Alluvial assessed .	...	...	141	...	...
3	Resumed Jagir and Mafi villages.	...	1,450	(d)1,900	...	900	(d) Mauza Hataondi resumed.
4	Resumed Jagir and Mafi plots.	30	...	141	723	3,334	
5	Villages transferred .	...	...	...	(e)16,500	(f)290	(e) Five villages transferred from Bhartpur in 1885. (f) Manza Gatwari transferred from Lachmangarh.
	Carried over .	36	1,530	2,183	17,223	4,688	

Increase—contd.

Number.	Detail.	Tijara.	Bahrar.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward .	36	1,530	2,183	17,223	4,688	
6	State lands assessed .	...	...	...	...	...
7	Jama of land favourably assessed and collected as Sawai.	...	346	...	...	...
8	Jama of Istamrari plots favourably assessed and collected as Sawai.	...	511	...	...	100 (g)	(g) Half of Mauza Thanaoli.
9	Increase of assessment for other reasons.	...	...	...	...	355 (h)	(h) R240 enhanced on State Patti in Rajgarh and R40 and R75 in Kham estates.
	TOTAL INCREASE .	36	2,387	2,183	17,223	5,143	

Decrease.

Number.	Detail.	Tijara.	Bahrar.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.	REMARKS.
1	Grant of villages in Mafi.	...	...	...	...	1,550 (i)	(i) Kharkara and Kali Pahari.
2	Grant of plots in Mafi or for gardens.	102	109	14	...	1,027	
3	Transfer of villages .	...	...	6,420 (j)	2,650 (k)	440 (l)	(j) Gorath, Karath, Bahroz and Khanpur transferred to Alwar tahsil. (k) Tilchera transferred to Bhsrtpur. (l) Barbilandi transferred to Alwar tahsil.
4	Loss by diluvion on the Sabibi.	...	9	778	...	...
5	Remission on land erroneously assessed.	...	279	...	189	150	
6	Remission on land occupied by the State.	31	6	7	109	91	
7	Remission for over-assessment or deterioration.	...	64	212	110 (m)	...	(m) Mauza Rehti, deserted by owners, given in Istamrar on reduced Jama
8	Remission on abolition of house-tax.	...	84 (n)	...	...	496 (n)	(n) The <i>Jhaupri</i> or house-tax was taken into consideration in fixing Jama at last settlement, and on its abolition Jama was reduced accordingly.
9	Progressive enhancement lost owing to grant of village in Jagir.	...	...	...	...	300 (o)	(o) See (i) above Kharkara and Kali Pahari
10	Grant of land at half rates.	...	...	...	...	23	
11	Reduction on Istamrari land fully assessed.	...	...	...	...	107	
	TOTAL DECREASE .	133	551	7,431	3,058	4,184	
	Net + or - .	-97	+1,836	-5,248	+14,165	+959	
	Demand at present .	1,58,903	1,94,574	1,60,739	1,59,653	1,56,372	

61. The explanation of the chief items has been given in the column of remarks. Of these five tahsils, Tijara was

Method of working at 16 years' settlement and opinions of Political Agent and Agent to the Governor-General.

Bahrar and Mandawar were inspected by Babu Ram Gopal, Superintendent, and the two southern tahsils—Katambar and Rajgarh—by Munshi Hira Lal, Super-

intendent. The Superintendents framed rent rates for each village based on statistics or personal enquiry which were used to calculate the *Nikasi* or net assets and generally made proposals as to the new Jama. Major Powlett made a general inspection of these talisils, and with the village note-book before him in all cases passed final orders as to the future Jama, consulting the Tahsildars and other local officials. Where an appeal or objection was lodged, he generally visited the village and, if necessary, modified the demand. The Political Agent, Major Cadell, in sending on Major Powlett's final report on the settlement in his letter No. 175, dated 15th March 1877, recorded that—

“After making careful observations and enquiries throughout the whole of the State, I have no doubt that Major Powlett's 16 years' settlement is a thoroughly practical one, fair both to the Darbar and to the people, and one which there will be no difficulty in carrying out.”

The Agent to the Governor-General in his reply,—quoted in full in last year's report,—while commenting on the paucity of the information and statistics supplied as not providing sufficient material for forming a general opinion on the results of the work, had no hesitation in accepting the settlement as practically good and sound.

62. In these tahsils the new demand was in all cases readily taken up by the people, except in the case of three villages in Rajgarh,—referred to further on,—which objected to the progressive enhancement. The distribution over villages had been carefully made,—especially in Bahrar and Mandawar, by Babu Ram Gopal, but there is nothing on record to show how it was distributed over holdings. The assessment I consider to have been distinctly a full one in Tijara and Katumbar, but remarks on this point will more appropriately follow an examination of its working, and the Government of India, in their letter of 5th January 1897, have specifically laid down that it should be ascertained, if possible, how the assessment worked from the first.

The new assessment was nominally introduced all over the State from 1st September 1876,—*Kharif*, *Sambat* 1933,—but in Tijara and Bahrar it took effect from the autumn harvest of 1875.

Full details of the annual demand and realisations year by year and of the remission and realisations of arrears are given in Statement No. III. In 1875-76 the new revenue was realised in full in Tijara and Bahrar; 1876-77 was a year of rather poor rainfall, both harvests being rather below the average, and there were some arrears, *viz.*:—

Tijara.	Bahrar.	Mandawar.	Katumbar.	Rajgarh.	TOTAL.
400	3,139	200	259	47	4,045

but the amount was insignificant in all tahsils but Bahrar, and even there the arrears were subsequently realised.

63. The disastrous famine year of 1877-78 followed. Its effects on the State, as a whole, have been described in paragraphs 39—42 of last year's report, and it may be said, without exaggeration, that it took the State half a generation to recover from them. Of these five tahsils, only Mandawar received over 10 inches of rain in that year, while Katumbar had only 5 and Bahrar less than 2½ inches. Over the State generally the *Kharif* crop was almost an entire failure, while the *Rabi* was estimated to be only one-fourth of an average crop. The remedial measures taken have been referred to in last year's report, but it was impossible to cope adequately with distress of such alarming dimensions, and the State by this famine lost over 10 per cent. of its population in a year. The loss was divided almost equally into loss by emigration—the vast

majority of the emigrants never having returned,—and loss by death, the famine being aggravated by the outbreak of a very virulent type of fever in 1878—supposed to be typhus—which swept away great numbers and left the survivors so weak that crops were left standing and rotting months after they had become ripe for the sickle.

64. The famine made itself felt chiefly in the great rise in prices which pressed heavily on all classes, but especially on the poorer agriculturists and village menials, in the loss of cattle by starvation and the loss of population by death from starvation or fever and by emigration.

The rise in prices will appear from the following table, comparing the average bazaar prices in Alwar for the three years, 1876-77,—a normal year,—1877-78 and 1878-79 ; the average is for the 12 months, April to March. The price is in *sers* per rupee :—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
1876-77 . .	25	34	35	33
1877-78 . .	15	19	19	19
1878-79 . .	12	17	14½	14

The holding off of the rains in August 1877 was the beginning of the panic. Between 2nd and 8th September 1877 the price of wheat at Alwar rose from 17 to 12 *sers*, barley, jowar and gram from 20 to 12½ *sers*. The local authorities wished to prohibit the export of grain which would probably have provoked retaliatory measures by surrounding States, if not by the British Government ; but the Political Agent, Major Cadell, wisely prohibited any such action and refused to allow any interference with the course of trade or the prices current. His firmness is justified by the fact that in the year 1877-78 the imports of gram to Alwar exceeded the exports by 3,50,000 *mans*, whereas usually the excess of exports over imports is from 2 to 8 lakhs of *mans*.

65. Of the loss of cattle by starvation, no complete statistics can be traced. The following table shows the mortality in these five tahsils in the first two months of the famine :—

Tahsil.	Total number of cattle.	Number of deaths in August and September.	Number taken to Malwa and other districts.
Tijara	74,231	1,149	Not known.
Bahrar	59,320	2,020	11,018
Mandwar	47,425	646	...
Katambar	45,168	1,656	6,892
Rajgarh	48,800	2,286	Not known.
TOTAL	274,944	7,757	...

From a later statement which brings the deaths up to the end of March 1878 it appears that the losses in Katambar were 8,546, or nearly one-fifth of the whole.

As few of the cattle taken away to graze in Malwa ever returned, I think it is no exaggeration to estimate that these tahsils lost from one-half to one-fourth of their cattle, while a large proportion of those which survived were so reduced in condition as to be unfit for agricultural work.

63. The exodus of the agricultural population to more favoured tracts began at the end of August, when the autumn crop was found to be doomed and continued unabated—especially in the Meo tahsils—till the end of November, when the discovery that the Malwa was not the “land of promise” they had looked for, brought many back disappointed, and thus tended to stop further emigration. The loss of these tahsils and to the whole State by emigration from 1st July 1877 to 31st December 1878 is shown in the following table. The figures are for *Khalsa* villages alone:—

Tahsil.	Census of 1872.	Number who left their homes.	Number who returned.	Loss by emigration.	Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.
Tijara	51,703	3,191	178	3,013	49,451	52,746
Bahrer	52,918	1,203	153	1,050	60,698	65,176
Mandawar	40,760	1,316	84	1,232	43,035	47,255
Katambar	32,189	1,751	135	1,616	31,079	36,111
Rajgarh	60,470	7,206	1,014	6,092	50,866	58,508
TOTAL	238,029	14,667	1,564	13,003	235,129	259,796
Total of State	778,596	43,847	8,757	35,090	676,540	760,446

Thus the loss was greatest in the Meo tahsil of Tijara and in the Mina tahsil of Rajgarh. All these tahsils except Rajgarh had, however, by 1891, more than made good the loss, though in Katambar this is due partly to the transfer of five villages from Bhartpur.

The northern tahsils with their light sandy soil, which yield something with even a very slight rainfall, were less severely affected than the southern and eastern tahsils and recovered more quickly, this recovery being helped by the fact that the sturdy Ahirs and Jats of Bahrer and Mandawar did not lose their heads and give way to panic like the Meos and Minas, but as a rule stuck to their homesteads and patiently awaited the return of better days. They bowed to the storm and were not broken by it.

67. The effects of the famine on the land revenue realisations will appear from the following table:—

Tahsil.	Demand for 1877-78.	Realised with- in the year.	Realised subsequently.	Remitted.	REMARKS.
Tijara	154,100	94,518	20,491	39,061	
Bahrer	189,803	121,850	50,582	17,376	
Mandawar	152,662	109,032	24,353	19,277	
Katambar	143,478	68,204	18,470	56,804	
Rajgarh	153,076	85,037	22,403	45,631	
TOTAL	793,124	478,671	136,304	178,149	

Thus of the total demand about 60 per cent. was realised during the year — far too high a proportion, considering that the autumn crop had failed completely and the spring crop was only one-fourth of an average one—17 per cent. as arrears in subsequent years, while 23 per cent. was remitted, together with all arrears prior to 1877-78, in 1881 on the birth of the present Maharaja. The remissions being comparatively low in Bahrer and Mandawar which had not only paid up most of the demand during the year, but had liquidated most of the arrears before the generosity of the State was extended to them.

68. As the effects of the famine continued—though with varying force—Collections in six years subsequent in different tracts for several years, it will to the famine. be instructive to show the arrears that accrued in each tahsil for the next six years:—

Tahsil.	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		TOTAL.	
	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Arrears.	Realised.
Tijara . .	18,620	0,767	6,645	2,654	8,461	1,166	10,300	2,032	10,303	1,054	16,845	7,802	73,274	22,125
Bahrer . .	3,078	3,307	438	257	430	107	2,226	1,530	53	...	5,357	4,676	12,240	9,907
Mandawar .	6,686	0,591	1,418	723	1,067	916	1,173	1,095	357	345	1,501	649	12,211	10,303
Katambar .	35,664	10,032	12,675	266	22,470	1,605	11,445	153	7,826	20	31,167	8,767	121,156	20,649
Rajgarh . .	33,481	32,392	7,919	6,661	2,665	942	3,057	1,079	4,064	651	4,703	2,234	56,808	42,039

These figures show that Bahrer and Mandawar were quickest to recover ; in Katambar and Tijara the recovery was very slow, and the arrears in 1878-79 and in 1883-84—a year of very deficient rainfall in these two tahsils—were again very heavy ; in Rajgarh though large arrears arose, they were paid off for the most part in subsequent years. The general character of the harvests of these years has been described in paragraph 44 of last year's report. The rainfall was very short in all tahsils but Rajgarh in 1880-81, but this does not appear to have seriously affected the revenue collections in any tahsil but Katambar. In 1883-84 it was again very poor in Tijara and Katambar, and this is partly the cause of the heavy balances in those tahsils in that year.

69. From 1883-84 Tijara improved slowly but steadily, though the arrears

Revenue history from 1883-84 up in some years rose as high as R11,000. to date.

In 1891-92 they fell to R700, and since then the tahsil has had a clean balancesheet, though the rainfall of the last three years has been decidedly poor. Bahrer and Mandawar have gained considerably since 1883-84, and though the arrears in Bahrer in 1886-87 amounted to about R3,600 owing to a short and badly distributed rainfall, nearly all of this has since been paid off, and there are no unrealised balances in either tahsil from 1887-88. Katambar, on the other hand, owing partly to its inferior and demoralised agricultural population, partly to bad revenue administration, has never rallied completely, and since 1883-84 there have been balances every year, ranging from R24,000 to R1,000, and only a small amount have been subsequently liquidated. The arrears are of course highest in the years 1886-87, 1889-90 (over R19,000) and 1895-96 (over R24,000) when the rainfall was lowest, but the large extent of these arrears in recent years is, I am convinced, quite unjustifiable, and might have been much reduced with more efficient supervision from the tahsil. In Rajgarh relief was given to certain distressed or over-assessed villages soon after the famine, and since 1883-84 the arrears have in no year exceeded Rs. 1,000, while in five years they are *nil* or nominal.

The harvests of the five years 1893-94 to 1897-98 were briefly described in paragraph 46 of last year's report, and the remarks need not be repeated here.

The year 1898-99 which has just closed has been below the average. The rainfall—

Tijara	18.40 inches.
Bahrer	18.95 "
Mandawar	21.37 "
Katambar	14.72 "
Rajgarh	22.97 "

was good in the *Kharif*, though it ceased early in Katambar, and there was a fair autumn crop all round, but practically no rain at all fell in the cold weather. The sowings on *barani* and *dabri* land generally failed, while the outturn of crops on the wells which promised to be excellent was much reduced by high winds in March. Nevertheless the revenue collections have been satisfactory, and though the accounts have not yet been closed, the amount still uncollected on 15th June is very insignificant except in Katambar.

	Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.	Total.	REMARKS.
Arrears of 1898-99	177	76	...	2,328	309	2,890	These figures are not included in the detail of arrears shown in paragraph 74 or in column 11 of paragraph 70.
Old arrears collected	1,680	123	50	600	402	2,855	

70. The following table shows the total demand, realisations, remissions and arrears during the currency of the 16 years' settlement down to *Rabi* 1898 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tahsil.	Particulars.	Total demand.	REALISED.		Total arrears.	REMISSIONS.		REDUCED.		Arrears still due.	Number of villages.	REMARKS.
			Within the year.	Subsequently.		On birth of Mahamja.	For other reasons, bail, etc.	For over-assessment.	Dilution, etc.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (a)		
Tijara	Amount	30,34,730	34,47,991	61,032	1,29,607	39,461	40	...	316	84,991	82	(a) Of which Rs 714 realised last Kharif.
	Percentage	100	94.7	2	...	1	...	...	...	2.3	...	
Bahrer	Amount	44,08,069	43,18,402	68,417	21,250	17,182	651	...	..	3,417	3	
	Percentage	100	98	1.6	...	.4	...	...	..	1	...	
Mandawar	Amount	31,96,200	31,36,724	35,790	...	10,477	1,011	...	..	3,247	5	
	Percentage	100	98.3	.1	...	.6	...	...	...	.1	..	
Katambar	Amount	33,50,759	30,28,132	6,798	...	67,063	795	...	(c) 634	(b) 2,07,809	...	(b) Also Rs 744 arrears on resumed Mafi
	Percentage	100	90.3	1.7	...	2	...	..	...	6	...	(c) Balance of Tilchera transferred to Bharipar
Rajgarh	Amount	33,71,870	32,26,882	65,704	...	45,631	1,158	17,093 1,884	...	(d) 13,474	10	(d) Also Rs 573 balance of resumed Mafis and 27 <i>abiana</i>
	Percentage	100	95.5	2	...	1.4	1	6	...	.4	..	
	TOTAL	1,82,61,643	1,74,58,111	2,81,691	...	1,78,814	3,655	18,097	949	3,12,938	109	
	Percentage	100	95.4	1.7	...	1.0	.0	.1	...	1.8	..	

Thus the realisations have been very good in Bahrer and Mandawar, in each of which less than one-thousandth part of the demand is now outstanding—in three villages of Bahrer and five of Mandawar; in Rajgarh they have been

good and only one rupee in Rs. 250 is still outstanding in 19 villages; in Tijara they have been fair, but 2·3 per cent. of the demand is still in arrears in 82 villages, giving an average of nearly Rs. 4,000 per annum; while in Katumbar the results are strikingly bad, only 92 per cent. of the demand having been realised and 2 per cent. remitted, while 6 per cent. of the total demand or an average of over Rs. 9,000 per annum is still in arrears in 46 out of the 70 estates in the tahsil.

71. The present condition of the tahsils will be illustrated by the following table showing the new balances that have arisen and the old arrears realised within the last five years. These do not include the figures for 1898-99—only just ascertained and shown in paragraph 69:—

Tahsil.	Arrears realised within the past five years.	Arrears in last five years. R	Old arrears realised. R
Tijara	...	Nil	17,772
Bahrar	...	Nil	...
Mandawar	...	Nil	...
Katumbur	...	37,407	18,110
Rajgarh	...	1,046	3,740

The result is very reassuring in all tahsils but Katumbur, and the unsatisfactory figures in that tahsil are partly due to gross mismanagement—if nothing worse—in the collections.

Katumbur is in every way a better tahsil than Lachmangarh and is not more highly assessed, but in Lachmangarh in those five years only Rs. 9,624 new arrears arose, while Rs. 16,831 of old arrears were realised. The fact that the remissions for the 1877-78 famine were given not at the time but four years later, when the frugal and industrious villages had already paid up most of the arrears, so that the thriftless and tardy revenue-payers reaped most of the benefit of a concession which should have been distributed equally over all, seems to have encouraged the lazy and dishonest Thakurs and Brahmins of Katumbur to withhold the revenue even when they were in a position to pay it, in the hope of securing a similar concession again. A capable and honest Tahsildar who knew his tahsil and his work would have defeated any such intention, but in a Native State it is the exception to find a Tahsildar at once capable and honest. Till recent years the supervision of the controlling authorities has been rather lax and too much has been left in the hands of the Tahsildars.

72. Before making proposals as to the disposal of these arrears, the fiscal history of these may be completed by giving statistics as to the extent to which holdings were deserted in and after the famine year and of the number of estates which became *Kham* through failure to undertake responsibility:—

Tahsil.	Period.	Number of villages.	Number of holdings.	Number of deserters.	Total area.	Jama.	Area restored to owners.	Made over to relations.	Otherwise dealt with.	Kham.	REMARKS.
Tijara	1877-78	3 (whole)	3	10	3,679	1,940	...	...	3,679	...	
		93 (in part)	912	700	16,230	10,755	...	12,836	3,394	...	
	After 1877-78	43 "	181	360	9,193	5,729	...	7,427	1,766	...	
	Total	138	496	1,070	29,302	18,424	...	20,259	9,039	...	
Katumbur	1877-78	42 (in part)	101	280	8,772	11,216	...	7,414	1,858	...	
Rajgarh	1877-78	55 "	246	328	8,387	8,644	174	8,195	78	...	
Bahrar	1877-78 and since.	64	129	181	3,556	3,623	934	1,905	717	...	
Mandawar	1877-78 and since.	50	208	167	4,602	4,411	1,843	2,759	...	...

The desertions were therefore most numerous in the Meo tahsil of Tijara, where one-eighth of the area was abandoned, were considerable in Rajgarh and Katumbar and comparatively few in Bahrer and Mandawar. As described in last year's report, the State endeavoured to meet the difficulty by transfer of the deserted holdings to the next heirs or other co-sharers, or to agriculturists from other villages or adjoining States who were encouraged to settle by grants of *Takavi*, and in some cases by a temporary reduction of the demand, while in the last resort the estates or holdings were brought under direct management (*Kham*).

73. In Tijara three whole estates—Tapukra, Shahamatnagar and Balauj—

Transfer of whole estates and estates made *Kham*. changed hands completely owing to the desertion or resignation of the old owners.

No estate is now held *Kham*, though Tapukra was so held for a few years. In Bahrer and Mandawar no whole estate changed hands, nor is any now held *Kham*. In Katumbar one estate changed hands, and Nangla Madhopur, the land of which has deteriorated owing to the failure of *band* irrigation, has in practice been dealt with as *Kham* since 1895, when owners of an $\frac{1}{20}$ share absconded. The arrears since 1883-84 amount to Rs. 5,609. In Rajgarh, though all the villages took up the assessment at last settlement, three of them—Naya Bas Mancheri, Gatwari and Lalka—refused responsibility for progressive *Jama* accruing in the third year. This was foregone in the first. The other two became *Kham*. In Lalka the old owners have accepted and paid the settlement *Jama* for the last two years, and I have now restored them to the ownership. In Gatwari the sole owner holds as a yearly lessee, and will be recognised as proprietor if he complies with certain conditions as to settlement of cultivators, etc.

The following estates in Rajgarh are also held *Kham* and leased out for one or more years:—

Serial number.	Name of village.	Settlement <i>Jama</i> .	Present lease.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Tilwar . .	160	200	The old owner, a resident of Delhi, has disappeared. The ownership will be granted to the present lessees when they settle on the land and improve the village.
2	Naraoli . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 200 \\ \text{rising to 450} \end{array} \right\}$	450	Owners of $\frac{2}{3}$ share have disappeared; arrangements will be made with the present lessees.
3	Band Ram Sagar .	Fluctuating .	Fluctuating .	There has been no change of ownership, but as land is liable to swamping, <i>Jama</i> has been and will remain fluctuating.
4	Kasbs Rajgarh, $\frac{1}{2}$ share.	Settlement <i>Jama</i> .	Settlement <i>Jama</i> + 240 profits.	This share is owned by the State which has hitherto leased out its rights to the highest bidder. In future the old cultivators will be recognised as occupancy tenants subject to payment of settlement <i>Jama</i> and 4 annas per rupee <i>Malikana</i> .
5	Kasba Macheri, $6\frac{1}{2}$ shares out of 20.	Do. .	Settlement <i>Jama</i> .	This share is owned by the State and managed by the owners of the remaining shares. This arrangement will be maintained in future, but they will be made to pay <i>Malikana</i> .
6	Bar Sheo Lal .	...	...	An estate formed out of a resumed <i>Mafi</i> . It will remain State property as before, but a fixed <i>Jama</i> will be imposed.

Serial number.	Name of villages.	Statement of Jama.	Present lease.	REMARKS.
		R	R	
7	Firozpur . .	225	185	Resumed Mafi has been given to a <i>Thekadar</i> at a reduced assessment. I have now restored it to the old owners who will pay the assessment fixed.
8	Akoda . .	810	810	The old owners at first renounced, but subsequently came in as lessees. They now pay full Jama and are recognised as owners.
9	Mundiya . .	Jagir . .	750 to 900	A resumed <i>Jagir</i> never regularly assessed. The <i>Zamindars</i> who hold the <i>theka</i> are now recognised as owners.
10	Bijonagar . .	...	456 to 589	Owners of $\frac{1}{2}$ resigned and of $\frac{1}{2}$ absconded. The present lessee who has held for 14 years is now recognised as owner.

In Naya Bas Mancheri, Narainpur and Chilori, which got into difficulties, temporary reductions of assessment were given on the settlement Jama. The latter two have now for some years paid the full assessment, but the first still enjoys a reduction of Rs. 50.

Proposals as regards arrears of the regular settlement.
(a) Rajgarh.

74. The arrears of Rs. 14,097 in this tahsil are found chiefly in three villages—

	Rs.
Dhamrer	3,551
Intaoli	2,508
Govindpura	8,402
Total	9,456

of which the following sums have really been remitted :—

Dhamrer	2,500
Intaoli	1,200
Govindpura	1,900

but instead of giving effect to the orders by reducing the demand, the amount of the reduction has been shown as suspended revenue (*Kham*). Allowing for this fact and the circumstances of the remaining villages which are still in arrears, I propose to levy only Rs. 767 of the arrears in this tahsil and to remit the rest.

In Bahrer and Mandawar the arrears are small, and, except in one case, are all in weak Brahmin or Rajput villages. They are all more than ten years old and are due chiefly to desertion of owners. I propose to remit the Rs. 3,417 due from the three estates of Kathu Bas, Raisrana and Talwana in Bahrer, and in Mandawar to realise (1) Rs. 117 due from Jhanjarpur, which a mortgagee is responsible for, and (2) Rs. 22 in Mauza Mandawar, and (3) to remit the Rs. 3,108 due from :—

	Rs.
Shamda	2,058
Kadirnagar	488
Narehri	567

In Tijara and Katumbar the question of arrears is more complicated, but after going into each individual case with the Deputy Collectors, and taking into consideration the pitch of the assessment, the circumstances under which the arrears became due, the amount already liquidated, and the amount still due, I have come to the conclusion that, bearing in mind the assessment which is now being proposed, it is not wise or practicable to realise more than Rs. 27,000 out of Rs. 84,991 in Tijara and Rs. 30,000 out of Rs. 207,809 in Katumbar.

(c) Tijara and Katumbar.

These proposals will be better understood if read in connection with the proposed new assessments in Chapter IX. They deal with arrears down to *rabi* 1898, but to dispose of the matter finally account will also be taken of the balances and realisation of old arrears in the present year (see paragraph 69) as well as of the petty arrears due in some tahsils for water-tax and resumed *mofis*.

74-A. Reviewing Major Powlett's settlement in the light of its working for the last 23 years, my opinion is that his assessment was, as he intended it to be, a decidedly full one at the time, representing nearly three-fourths of the net assets, but by no means excessive for a Native State. The pitch of the assessment was certainly not higher than that of Captain Impey's settlements, and it would probably have been as fully and promptly paid were it not that the famine of 1877-78 reduced the resources and revenue-paying powers of the Zamindars, and not only retarded the agricultural development which might naturally have been counted upon, but caused an agricultural deterioration, the effects of which have not yet wholly disappeared from certain tahsils.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

75. The nature of the tenures generally prevailing was described in paragraphs 52—54 of last year's report.

Common tenures.

The following table shows the classification of estates in each tahsil according to tenures :—

Tahsil.	Pure zamindari	Joint zamindari	PATRIDARI.		BHAYACHARA.		TOTAL.
			Pure.	Mixed.	Pure.	Mixed.	
Tijara	8	3	...	121	...	32	109
Bahrar	2	12	...	100	2	14	130
Mandawar . . . . .	...	16	1	86	1	8	112
Katambar . . . . .	...	22	...	36	...	12	70
Rajgarh	2	50	...	21	...	35	108
TOTAL	7	143	1	304	3	101	619

These figures show that partition has proceeded much more rapidly in the three northern than in the two southern tahsils, one-third of the estates being still joint in Katambar and nearly half in Rajgarh. This signifies that the Meos, Jats and Ahirs, who form the backbone of the northern tahsils, are more enterprising and advanced agriculturally than the Rajputs, Brahmins and Minas, who are in the majority in the southern tahsils. The natural tendency of joint estates to split up into *Patridari* or *Bhayachara* by partition has been arrested by the fiscal difficulties resulting from the famine of 1877-78. Owing to the desertion of shareholders and their lands going out of cultivation, the revenue officials in many cases interfered in the management of the village and often altered the tenure, compelling the remaining owners, even when the tenure was *Patridari* or *Bhayachara*, to revert to the joint (*gol*) tenure, so that all might be equally responsible for the revenue, which, instead of being apportioned over the different holdings, was now thrown on the total cultivation of each year or harvest. This, though a temporary palliative, was really a retrograde measure, for weak or lazy shareholders had no stimulus to cultivate their holdings, and often voluntarily let their land go out of cultivation, thus avoiding liability for the revenue, while they enjoyed the profits of grazing. As the effects of the famine passed away, the people have shown a desire to return, as far as

possible, to their old forms of tenure, and the natural tendency towards the *Bhayachara* form—or individual possession and liability tempered with common liability in certain cases—has shown itself very strongly, especially among the Meos and Jats.

Terms used to express shares.

76. The terms used to express shares in the *Pattidari* tenures are generally.—

- (1) *Bail* or ox, divided into *pakka* and *kacha*, representing a pair of oxen and a single ox.
- (2) *Gathwa*, or yoke, representing a single ox.
- (3) *Lao* or *langri*—a well rope.
- (4) *Bankri*—tool with which the *bér* shrub (*pala*) is cut.
- (5) *Phali*—a tool used for digging earth.

The estate or joint holding is assumed to consist of a total of so many *bails*, *gathwas*, *bankris*, etc., and each man's share and revenue responsibility is defined in terms of the same. The *chahi* land is often very minutely subdivided among the Ahirs and Jats, while other tribes often keep it joint, as the labour of working it is considerable.

In seven villages of Mandawar and five of Bahrer, held generally by Ahirs, the custom of periodical exchanges of lands (*osra* or *panapalat*—see page 89, Gurgaon Settlement Report) prevails. The joint owners of a village or *patti* sub-divide it into lots or blocks representing shares which different families cultivate separately, exchanging lots after fixed periods—of 4, 5 or 10 years. This procedure is frequently adopted with respect to the wells, being the only method of securing equality, and at the same time giving scope to individual energy, where the well lands or well water are of varying fertility. The practice appears to be very common in the adjoining tahsil of Rewari, but its continuance depends on the maintenance of union and good feeling among the joint owners.

77. The methods of distributing the revenue have in Alwar necessarily no direct connection with the tenures. They are shown for these tahsils in the following statement:—

No.	Detail.	Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.	TOTAL.
1	By shares, ancestral customary, etc..	133	95	79	39	24	370
1-A	On cultivation in the <i>khari</i> and by shares in the <i>rabi</i>.	...	9	20	...	...	29
2	By settlement fixed distribution over holdings.	6	17	12	1	...	36
2-A	Lump sums on holdings fixed after settlement.	...	...	...	...	16	16
3	On settlement cultivated area, but not fixed on holdings.	59	...	...	...	...	59
4	Summary or soil rates on all cultivation	1	9	1	30	29	70
4-A	Crop rates . . . . .	...	...	...	...	39	39
	TOTAL	199	130	112	70	103	619

Only 36 villages therefore adhere to the fixed settlement distribution, while in 16 villages in Rajgarh a fixed distribution over holdings was made by the Tahsildar after their breakdown in 1877-78. In all other villages the distribution varies from year to year, and is arranged by the Tahsildar in consultation with the Patwari and Lambardars. This system leaves the door open to fraud and extortion

as no shareholder knows his liability beforehand. In the eastern tahsils, where the new Jama has already been distributed, the great majority of the estates elected in favour of a fixed *bachh* based on existing possession, and this has been worked out for them with the best results. The same system will be followed, as far as possible, in these tahsils; but in Rajgarh, owing to the prevalence of double cropping in many estates, in which each of the two crops pays a separate rate each harvest, it will be necessary in such cases to maintain the system of annual distribution.

Size of estates.

73. The average land revenue per estates on the present Jama is—

	Rs.
Tijara	1,800
Bahrer	1,500
Mandawar	1,435
Katambar	2,270
Rajgarh	1,450

Thus Tijara is a tahsil of small, Katambar of large, and the remaining three of medium sized estates. In Tijara only two estates—Shahabad and Isroda—pay over Rs. 3,000, while in Bahrer 20, in Mandawar 30, and in Rajgarh 12 pay over Rs. 3,000. No estate in any tahsil pays over Rs. 10,000.

79. The statistics of population have been already discussed in paragraphs 4 and 65. As compared with last settlement, all tahsils but Rajgarh show an increase between 1872 and 1891 in spite of the de-population in the famine year. The statistics of the coming census will probably show a further increase of 5 to 10 per cent. on the figures of 1891. The following table, extracted from the Rajputna Census Report of 1891, shows population by religion:—

Tahsil.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Jains.
Tijara	52,570	27,468	24,802	300
Bahrer	69,419	4,056	65,308	55
Mandawar	56,886	9,774	47,112	...
Katambar	38,964	3,034	35,498	432
Rajgarh	88,901	5,259	83,258	384
Total	306,740	49,591	255,978	1,171

Mahomedans are therefore in a slight majority in Tijara, but form only a very small minority in the other tahsils.

The towns with a population of over 2,000 are as follows:—

Town.	POPULATION IN		
	1872.	1881.	1891.
Tijara	7,382	7,723	7,049
Bahrar	5,213	5,533	5,719
Barod	3,322	...	4,089
Mandan . . . . .	...	...	2,676
Mandawar . . . . .	...	...	2,116
Katambar	2,982	...	2,921
Rajgarh	12,070	9,749	10,302
Reni . . . . .	...	...	3,337
Sakat . . . . .	...	...	2,227
Mancheri . . . . .	...	...	2,709
Rajpura . . . . .	...	...	2,071

There are only three towns with a population of over 5,000,—Tijara, Bahrar and Rajgarh,—of which Bahrar alone shows any tendency to expand. All three have municipal committees consisting of the local officials and a few leading citizens nominated by the State. There are dispensaries at Tijara, Bahrar and Rajgarh, and also middle schools.

The income from octroi, etc., and expenditure were last year:—

Tahsil.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rajgarh	6,400	10,593
Tijara	3,500	2,310
Bahrar	2,200	?

This is not the place to refer to municipal management, but from the statement for Rajgarh before me I find that octroi, instead of being limited to a few articles of general consumption, is spread over 40 different classes of commodities, of which 12 brought in less than ten rupees and four less than one rupee of income during the year.

80. There is no great trade centre in any of these tahsils. They all export agricultural produce in ordinary years—barley, *bajra*, cotton and oilseeds; also *ghi* is largely exported from Rajgarh to Quetta. Oilseeds and cotton are generally sent to the seaport towns; food-grains to the nearest market where there is a demand. The three northern tahsils export chiefly to Rewari, the nearest trade emporium, while the southern tahsils export to Ahmedabad. During the last six months there has been a steady export of *bajra* by road to Bikanir and by rail to Jodhpur owing to the scarcity in these States.

The imports are chiefly from Delhi, Hathras or Muzaffarnagar, Hissar or Rewari and Shahjehanpur, and consist chiefly of *gur*, raw and refined sugar, rice, piece-goods, kerosine oil.

There are few local merchants with large capital, but trade is on the whole improving and is free from all tolls or customs except octroi in municipal towns.

81. The following table shows the cultivating occupancy for the year 1897-98 in the form of percentage:—

Cultivating occupancy.

No.	Detail,	TIJARA.		BAHROR.		MANDAWAR.		KATUMBAR.		RAJGARH.		
		Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	
Total cultivated area . .		188,094	100	160,831	100	129,303	100	97,811	100	65,003	100	
1	Cultivated by owners as such .	90,569	59.6	94,141	59.3	69,805	54.3	36,310	38	33,979	52	
2	„ occupancy tenants .	4,032	2.4	6,711	4.2	6,349	4.9	1,932	2	2,726	4	
3	„ tenants at favourable rents,	329	.2	16,350	10.1	4,637	3.8	1,024	1	409	.6	
4	„ tenants free of rent	1,945	1.2	3,331	2	21,577	2	2,031	2	2,160	3.4	
5	„ tenants paying in kind.	908	.5	2,808	1.8	2,034	1.6	31	...	481	1.2	
6	Tenants paying cash at {	Owner's rate .	24,527	14.6	12,416	7.7	12,471	9.8	7,813	8	11,012	17
		Other rates .	38,417	22.6	23,984	14.8	31,169	24	48,651	49	14,132	22
		Total of cash .	62,944	37	36,400	22.5	43,640	33.6	56,464	57	25,144	39

From this it will be seen that owners cultivate from 50 to 60 per cent. of the area in all tahsils but Katumbar, where they hold only 38 per cent. It must also be remembered that a considerable part of the area shown as cultivated by tenants is held by owners cultivating one another's lands, but I have been able to obtain statistics of such cultivation only for Tijara where owners cultivate 8,110 bighas as tenants in their own and 7,143 bighas as tenants in other villages. Occupancy tenants hold from 2 per cent. of the area in Katumbar to nearly 5 per cent. in Mandawar. They generally pay at the same rates as owners without *malikana*, but the owners now show a tendency to come forward and claim *malikana*, which has in some cases been decreed up to 4 annas per rupee of land revenue. Tenants holding free of rent—generally village menials, priests or *chaukidars* holding small grants in lieu of service—hold from 1.2 per cent. in Tijara to 3.4 per cent. in Rajgarh. Tenants holding at favourable rents hold an inconsiderable area—1 per cent. or less—in Tijara, Rajgarh and Katumbar, but the area is considerable in Mandawar—3.8 per cent. and high in Bahrar—10.1 per cent. A large area in these tahsils has hitherto been cultivated by Rajputs, *purohits* and village menials, who have been allowed to hold at privileged rates. Tenants-at-will, paying in kind, hold only a few bighas in Katumbar, less than 1 per cent. in Tijara and Rajgarh, and from 1 to 2 per cent. in Bahrar and Mandawar. The proportion held by tenants-at-will, paying cash rents, ranges from 22.6 per cent. in Bahrar to 57 per cent. in Katumbar. These cash-paying tenants are of two kinds—

- (1) those paying at the same rates as owners, who hold from 7.7 per cent. of the whole area in Bahrar to 17 per cent. in Rajgarh; and
- (2) tenants paying "other cash rents," who hold from 14.9 per cent. in Bahrar to 49 per cent. in Katumbar. The rate of rents in kind and rents in cash will be further discussed in Chapters V to VII.

82. The following table shows the average cultivated area per owner and tenant and per proprietary and tenancy

Size of holdings.

holding :—

Detail.		Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katumbur.	Rajgarh.
Proprietary . . .	Per holding	45	28	43	136	17
	„ owner	22	18	24	32	12
Tenancy	„ holding	9	8	8	7	4
	„ tenant	10	7	6	8	4

The area per holding is very large in Katumbur owing to the great number of joint estates. The area per owner is also large in Katumbur, where the proprietary bodies are weak in numbers; it is small in Rajgarh, where the cultivation is highly developed and the proportion of *chahi* is very high, and it is moderate in the three northern tahsils, and in comparison with British districts high. Tenancy holdings are of fair size everywhere but in Rajgarh.

83. In Tijara the estate of Maharajabad—formed out of a State Rund— was Area held in Istamrar or at fixed granted in *Istamrar* after last settlement at assessment (a) Tijara. a permanent assessment of Rs. 500. This has not been included in the statistics of area.

In Bahrer there is no whole estate held in *Istamrar*, but in 11 estates there are *Istamrari* plots amounting in all to 12 wells, 20 *laos* and 330 bigahs of *chahi* and 80 of *barani* land held by the Kayasth Kanungos at a fixed permanent assessment of Rs. 511. These grants were given by former rulers, the usual rate being Rs. 41 per well.

There are two other *Istamrari* plots in this tahsil, viz.,—(1) 30 bigahs of *chahi* in Barod, with a permanent assessment of Rs. 95, and (2) 20 bigahs *chahi* in Mauza Mahta Bas, assessed permanently at 25 *mans* barley, the average annual price of which comes to Rs. 37-8-0. By some oversight or chicanery these amounts have never been paid into the treasury. They have been realised from the *Istamrardars* by the Lambardars, but credited against the *Khalsa* Jama of these estates. In this way the State has lost over Rs. 2,000 since last settlement through the incompetence of its officials. The total *Istamrari* area in these tahsils covers 381 bigahs *chahi* and 81 *barani*, the permanent assessment of which is Rs. 556 and 25 *mans* of barley. The latter payment will now be converted into cash.

In Mandawar there are two estates—Pahal and Bawad—held in *Istamrar*, the former by Hindu Chauhhan Rajputs at a permanent Jama of Rs. 1,602, the latter by the Musalman Rao of Mandawar at a Jama of Rs. 514. They also pay various cesses. These two estates have been left outside the statistics.

In Katumbur there is a single *Istamrar* estate—Rehti—assessed permanently at Rs. 500. At last settlement it was assessed at Rs. 610, but the owners broke down in the famine, and the State granted it to Thakur Hari Singh in 1890 on a fixed Jama of Rs. 500, temporarily reduced to Rs. 200 for five years. This area and Jama have been left out of account. There are also two *Istamrari* plots—resumed *Mafi* areas—held at a permanent assessment by temples, etc., viz.:—

(1) In Mauza Khedli 23 bigahs *chahi* held at a permanent Jama of Rs. 65.

(2) In Mauza Kalwari 33 bigahs of *barani* and *banjar* paying Rs. 29.

(c) Rajgarh.

The following *Istamrari* tenures are found in Rajgarh:—

- (1) Half of Mauza Thanaoli was held in *mafi* at last settlement. The remaining half was assessed as *khalsa* at Rs. 450, but by order of the Darbar, dated 16th March 1875, this half was granted to the *Mafidars* in *Istamrar* at a Jama of Rs. 100.
- (2) In Motiwari 77½ bighas is held in *Istamrar* by various Brahmin and Mohajan owners at a fixed Jama of Rs. 199. This was by mistake assessed at Rs. 306 at last settlement, but on objection the amount was reduced to the permanent Jama, Rs. 199.
- (3) In Dhamrer a small area of about 13 bighas pays a permanent assessment of Rs. 25.
- (4) In Rajpura certain Gujars hold 29 bighas of *chahi* land at a permanent Jama of Rs. 80 in the *kharif* and 128 *mans* of wheat and barley in the *rabi*. In lieu of the latter they have now agreed to pay Rs. 185 in cash. So the total assessment on 29 bighas is Rs. 265, or over Rs. 9 per bigha.

Though this is much in excess of the assessment at ordinary rates, the *Istamrardars* prefer to adhere to the grant. The total area of plots held in *Istamrar* in Rajgarh is 120 bighas.

As the Jama and area of *Istamrari* estates have been left out of calculation, the effect of the permanent assessment of the *Istamrari* plots on the new Jama will be inconsiderable except in Bahrer. The allowance to be made will be shown in Chapter IX.

The Council and Political Agent have recently decided that all *Istamrar* estates shall pay the 3 per cent. cesses levied in *khalsa* villages. Hitherto some have not paid at all and others have paid less than the full rate.

84. The question of assessment in all these tahsils but Tijara is complicated by the fact that considerable areas are held at lenient rates by Rajputs and other favoured classes. The leniency is thus explained in paragraphs 15 and 18 of Major Powlett's final report dated the 9th February 1877:—

"15. In fixing Jamas certain classes of proprietors and hereditary cultivators have been assessed at favourable rates. Rajputs have been generally thus leniently dealt with (see paragraph 18). Others claiming to hold a *chauthbat* rental, that is, to pay but a fourth of the crop have been treated thus. It has been explained to them that, as a general rule, the present assessment aims at being but a fourth of the gross produce, so that, strictly speaking, they have no claim to pay less than the ordinary Jama. Since, however, the few persons holding *chauthbat sanads* from the Darbar think themselves hardly used if no distinction is made between them and their neighbours, a remission of 4 annas in the rupee is allowed them.

"18. Where Rajputs were the village proprietors, the revenue has rarely been fixed at more than half the assets."

In paragraph 22 of a letter (No 252, dated the 12th May 1875) he writes on this subject:—"My assessment does not exceed a fourth of the gross produce. This was formerly the favourable rate paid by Thakur cultivators."

As the Government of India has expressly directed that the *chauthbat* assessments be maintained in favour of those who have hitherto enjoyed them, it becomes necessary to examine the question in some detail. Major Powlett's statement that Rajput villages were rarely assessed above half assets is too sweeping. In paragraph 61 of last year's report it was shown that none of the 33 Rajput estates in Kishangarh and Lachmangarh was allowed any such indulgence. In these tahsils the Rajput villages in Tijara were assessed in the ordinary way.

In Bahrer out of 28 Rajput estates, 12 owned chiefly by Bargujars and Chauhans were given no remissions at last settlement. 16 estates owned by Chauhan

(b) In Bahrer.

Rajputs—chiefly in the Mandan *pargana*, and 2 owned by Kayasths and Brahmins were assessed at less than the two-thirds net assets standard as shown below:—

At half rates.	At three-fifths.
Barod.	Pipli.
Belni.	Khindrot.
Deo Dhamkri.	Partapur.
	Basai.
	Ghilot.
	Bhatiana.
	Chanondi.
	Giglana.
	Purola.
	Raisrana.
	Kankar.
	Kotina.
	Gokal Kotn.
	Mundiya Khara (Kayasths).
	Mandan (Brahmin patti)

The total net assets of these estates worked out to Rs. 54,865, two-thirds of which would be Rs. 36,577, while the Jama assessed was Rs. 30,935, or about 56 per cent. of the net assets, or five-ninths instead of six-ninths. Of the Chauhan villages in Barod, Deo Dhamkri, Purola, and Kankar, shares are held by other tribes, who also shared in the remission, though theoretically they had no claim. In all these estates the same standard of assessment will now be maintained, but the remission will be limited to those who are strictly entitled to it, and the shares held by other tribes will be assessed at the full rate, two-thirds of net assets. The total area to be leniently assessed in these estates is—

CHAHI.			Dahri- bariehi and Khatli.	Barani.	Total.
I	II	Total.			
1,917	1,446	3,363	518	29,298	33,164

(2) In the four *Tarafs* of *Kasba* Bahrer an area of 268 bighas—41 *chahi* and 227 *barani*—held by Kanungos, Kiladars, and the Ahir Chaudhris was assessed leniently—at 54 per cent. of the net assets. The remission will also be maintained in the new rates.

(3) In the three estates of Momanpur, Shimla, and, Gagariya certain wells held by Kanungos enjoy a remission of 4 annas per rupee on the full Jama, and in Bahrer (*Taraf* Nainsukh) an area of 51 bighas *barani* held by Kanungos appears entitled to a similar remission. The total area of these plots is—

CHAHI.			Barani.	Total.	Present Jama. Rs.
I	II	Total.			
65	28	93	105	198	274

In the new assessment a remission of four annas per rupee will also be given if the right is proved.

In Mandawar out of 27 estates owned in whole or part by Rajputs no remission on the usual rates was given in 9, nor will any be given in future.

(c) In Mandawar.

The following 18 estates—nearly all owned by Chauhans—were assessed at less than two-thirds, *viz.* :—

At half assets.

Chhapar.
Helmana Kalan.
Mirzapur.
Lamachpur.
Manka.
Godli.
Jhanjharpur.
Mandawar.

At three-fifths assets.

Bhumgara Thethar.
Gadhu Bas.
Surajpur.
Pipli.
Badhni.
Shamdah.
Mendpuri.
Bhanot.
Rasgan.
Sihali Kalan.

At last settlement shares in a few villages of these tahsils were held by other tribes, who also participated in the remission given, and since then shares in three or four have been purchased by outsiders. The total net assets of these estates was calculated at Rs. 59,175, two-thirds of which would come to Rs. 39,445. The Jama imposed was Rs. 32,800, or 55.5 per cent. of the net assets, *i.e.*, five-ninths, as in Bahrur, instead of six-ninths. The remission given at last settlement will be maintained in the new assessment, but will be strictly limited to the lands owned by Rajputs, the area of which now is—

CHAHI.				Khatli.	Barani.	Total cultivation.	Fallow.
I	II	Other.	Total.				
2,920	692	90	3,702	150	31,937	35,789	405

In Katumbar no general indulgence was shown to the Thakur estates. The

(d) Katumbar.

Superintendent's remarks in the vernacular note book at last settlement seem to show, however, that some such indulgence was contemplated. He writes—

"Considering the superior caste of the Chauhan and Naruka Thakurs, they were dealt with leniently at past settlements, and for the same reason they should now be allowed 5 per cent. more profit than the other castes, *i.e.*, 25 per cent. of the net assets should be remitted in their favour, while in the case of others 20 per cent. will suffice."

In the actual assessment, however, the Thakur estates, though over 25 per cent. of the net assets was allowed to them, were more heavily taxed than the other castes, for the assessment in Thakur villages amounted to 72 per cent. of the net assets and in all other villages to only 66 per cent. This is one reason why the Thakur estates in Katumbar are, as a rule, more depressed than their neighbours. In the new assessment, though no specific remission will be made, due consideration will be paid to caste, and the two-thirds standard will not be exceeded.

In two estates—Sonkhar and Dantiya—certain classes of owners, *viz.*, Thakurs and Kanungo in the former and Thakurs in the latter—enjoy a remission of 6 annas and 4 annas per rupee under a special order passed at last settlement.

The area covered by these orders has now been carefully defined and is as follows:—

Village.	Detail.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Rate of remission.
Sonkhar	Area held by Lambar-dar.	25	120	145	6 annas per rupee.
"	Area held by Kanungos.	21	35	56	
"	Area held by other owners.	45	90	135	4 annas per rupee.
Dantiya	Thakur owners of 15 biswas.	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ biswas	Do.

In Dantiya the remission, though calculated only on $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{20}$ share, is in practice distributed over the $\frac{1\frac{5}{10}}{20}$ share held by the Thakur owners, and this system will be maintained with their consent.

These remissions have hitherto been given at the expense of the remaining owners in the village, and no allowance has been made for them in fixing the Jama. In future it is only fair that the State should bear the charge of remissions given under its orders, and this will be done.

In Rajgarh there is nothing on record at last settlement to show that Rajput estates were assessed at lenient rates; but a comparison of the Jama imposed with the net assets shows that for Thakur villages, as a whole, the assessment was 69 per cent. of the net assets and in other villages 75 per cent. The slight concession was probably made from considerations of caste and because Rajput women do not aid their husbands in field work, and these facts will also be borne in mind in the new assessment.

There were, however, a great number of claims in this tahsil by Brahmins, Bairagis, Mahajans, Kanungos, and Patwaris to hold individual plots of lands at favourable rates, generally a reduction of 4 annas per rupee. Orders were passed by me on each case after special enquiry at the time of village inspections. The claims were generally based on (1) a *sanad* or acknowledgment from some former ruler, (2) the consent of the remaining co-sharers in the village. Where (1) was established I maintained the remission, but directed as in Katumbar that it should be at the expense of the State, not of the village. As regards (2), I held that the remission being at the expense of the village should in future be maintained only if such consent was now given, and where it was withheld I directed that full rates should be charged in the new assessment. The area in which *chauthbat* remission will be made at the expense of the State is found in nine estates—Ghiwar, Tabla, Narainpur, Sakat, Kundla, Nimla, Got, Mancheri, and Kasba Rajgarh, and is chiefly in the latter. The details are—

CHAH I.		Chahi II.	DAHRI.		Barani.	Total.
Double-cropped.	Singlo-cropped.		Presont.	Barishi.		
108	113	1	5	29	59	315

The financial result of the favourable and *Istamrari* assessments and of the *chauthbat* remissions will be shown more clearly in Chapter IX. I have had to deal with the question here at what may seem needless length, because the references to it at last settlement create a misleading impression, and the matter has now for the first time been thoroughly enquired into.

Statistics of sales and mortgages.
Statement IV.)

85. Full details of sales and mortgages—
(a) prior to last settlement, (b) from 1876
to 1886, and (c) from 1887 up to date, are given in Statement IV. The result
is summarised below :—

Tahsil.	Period of settle- ment.	MORTGAGES.								SALES.							
		To ZAMINDARS.				To MONEY- LENDERS.				To ZAMINDARS.				To MONEY- LENDERS.			
		Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rs. per bigha.	Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rs. per bigha.	Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rs. per bigha.	Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rs. per bigha.
				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.	
Tijara . . .	At last . .	125	123	534	4	22	22	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since . .	4,806	4,531	36,937	7	1,580	1,580	22,272	14	4,482	2,825	10,263	2	306	285	336	1
	Total . .	4,931	4,654	37,471	7	1,602	1,602	22,297	14	4,482	2,825	10,263	2	306	285	336	1
Bahrar . . .	At last . .	427	427	1,536	4	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since . .	2,202	2,178	22,909	10	3,612	3,036	31,213	9	463	427	4,308	9	110	109	2,106	19
	Total . .	2,629	2,605	24,445	9	3,632	3,056	31,213	9	463	427	4,308	9	110	109	2,106	9
Mandawar . .	At last . .	...	...	...	...	16	16	147	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since . .	2,290	2,261	18,587	8	2,743	2,689	25,475	9	1,769	1,365	4,416	3	124	123	1,395	11
	Total . .	2,220	2,261	18,587	8	2,759	2,705	25,622	9	1,769	1,365	4,416	3	124	123	1,395	11
Katambar . . .	At last . .	19	19	274	14	580	452	363	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since . .	997	907	3,423	4	624	485	1,890	3	1,590	1,283	3,204	2	351	293	400	1
	Total . .	1,016	926	3,697	4	1,204	937	2,262	2	1,596	1,233	3,204	2	351	293	400	1
Rajgarh . . .	At last . .	2,233	1,311	13,499	6	327	310	3,876	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since . .	2,541	1,802	30,643	12	1,143	919	16,429	16	655	424	4,701	7	313	120	808	3
	Total . .	4,774	3,113	44,142	9	1,470	1,229	22,305	15	655	424	4,701	7	313	120	808	3

The statistics now given are as complete and up to date as searching enquiry and attestation village by village could make them; most of the transactions are verbal and of old date, and were only brought to light by the attestation of the record holding by holding.

The following table will show the number of cases of sale, mortgage, and redemption now attested and brought on the record and the amount of fees levied at the rate of 5 per cent. on the sale or mortgage money :—

Tahsil.	CASES OF		Redemption.	Mutation fees in Rs.	REMARKS.
	Sale.	Mortgage.			
Tijara	35	938	4	3,316	
Bahrar	36	450	12	2,078	
Mandawar	10	521	3	1,935	
Katambar	13	75	...	242	
Rajgarh	61	976	...	3,018	
Total	155	2,960	19	10,589	

86. It will be seen that up to last settlement, when the zamindars' right to alienate within certain limits and with certain conditions was for the first time

Analysis by the figures. formally recognised, there had been no sales of which we have any record in any tahsils, and the area mortgaged was practically *nil* in all tahsils but Rajgarh, where the superior fertility of the land and the presence of a considerable urban population had already given it a market value. Since then alienations by sale and mortgage have proceeded with varying rapidity in the different tahsils. The sales were generally stimulated by the famine of 1877-78 and have been most numerous in Tijara and Katumbar, where the effects of the famine were most serious. This also explains the extraordinarily low selling prices of land—Re. 1 per bigha—in these tahsils, as most of the sales were compulsory, *i.e.*, made under pressure of the assessment by shareholders who were only too anxious to rid themselves of revenue responsibility and sold their holdings for a nominal sum or on condition that the transferee paid the arrears due. In Bahrar and Mandawar the sales have, as a rule, been voluntary, as there is a steady demand for land in these tahsils, and this is why the purchase money per bigha in these tahsils is relatively high.

Mortgages, as a rule, have been encouraged by the increasing value of land due to the recovery from the famine and the steady rise in prices within the last decade, and hence the great majority of the transactions have taken place within that period. The mortgage money, which, excluding Katumbar, varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 16 per bigha, is for that reason, as a rule, higher than the sale money per bigha, and is an evidence of the demand for, and increasing value of, land in all these tahsils.

87. The following table shows the number of villages in each tahsil within which transfers have occurred and the proportion which the cultivated area alienated up to date bears to the total cultivation of the tahsil:—

Tahsil.	SALES.				MORTGAGES.				Total sold and mortgaged.
	Number of villages.	PERCENTAGE.			Number of villages.	PERCENTAGE.			
		To zamindars.	To money-lenders.	Total.		To zamindars.	To money-lenders.	Total.	
Tijara	21	1·8	·2	2	125	3	1	4	6
Bahrar	21	·3	·1	·4	83	1·6	1·9	3·5	3·9
Mandawar	18	1	·1	1·1	54	1·7	2	3·7	4·8
Katumbar	6	1·3	·3	1·6	16	·9	·9	1·8	3·4
Rajgarh	19	·7	·2	·9	46	5	2	7	7·9

Thus the total area alienated up to date, excluding transfers made by the direct intervention of the State does not exceed 8 per cent. in any tahsil, and in Bahrar, Mandawar, and Katumbar is less than 5 per cent. The area sold does not exceed 2 per cent. in any tahsil and is less than 1 per cent. in Rajgarh and Bahrar. The area mortgaged varies from under 2 per cent. in Katumbar to 7 per cent. in Rajgarh, where, however, much of the mortgages are prior to last settlement. Of the area sold not more than one-fifth has passed to money-lenders in any tahsil. In Bahrar, Mandawar, and Katumbar they have secured half the mortgaged area, but in Tijara and Rajgarh only about one-fourth. In no tahsil have they acquired more than one-fortieth of the cultivated area.

This small proportion of alienations to outsiders has been dwelt upon in paragraphs 64 and 65 of last year's report and need not be discussed at length here. The chief reasons for it are—

- (1) the high assessment leaves little margin of profit to non-cultivating owners or mortgagees;
- (2) the prevalence of the joint system and the comparative solidarity of the village communities tend to exclude outsiders; and
- (3) the State custom prohibits the transfer to non-cultivators except in the last resort.

88. In paragraph 66 of last year's report I suggested the principles which should be adopted in order to secure the land in the possession of the agricultural classes by the restriction of alienation to outsiders, which, in the absence of some such regulation, would probably be encouraged by a new settlement being made for a long term at a moderate rate. The Government of India (letter No. 3041-A., dated 8th November 1898) suggested that action should be taken by the Darbar on these lines. A copy of the rules framed by the State Council is given in Appendix H, and Government have commended the Council's action in the matter.

Rules framed by the Darbar to restrict alienation.

The principle underlying them is—

“That all agricultural land shall be made unalienable except to *Jaddis* or members of the village community, or in extreme cases to agricultural classes who should, if possible, be of the same tribe.”

The Darbar reserves to itself the right to make exceptions in favour of enterprising landlords with capital, and to enforce the general rule further provides (a) that all alienations by sale, mortgage, or gift must be registered and sanctioned by the State, (b) that any outsider acquiring such rights in contravention of the above orders be made to pay 2 annas per rupee over and above the Jama from the date of such acquisition, and (c) that in the absence of express orders of the Darbar to the contrary the illegal transfer be at once cancelled. The effect of these rules will not be fully evident till they have been working for some time, but they have been favourably received by the people, who regard them not as an infringement of their rights but as a safeguard against expropriation. No doubt they will, to some extent, reduce the zamindars' credit or powers of borrowing from money-lenders, but this is not an unmixed evil, especially as in Alwar the zamindars largely finance one another and the State is most liberal in its *Takavi* advances. In the present year the State originally allotted Rs. 50,000 for *Takavi* for wells and Rs. 20,000 for purchase of seed and cattle—a very liberal allotment, but on its being brought to notice that, owing to the poorness of the harvests, the latter allotment would probably be inadequate for the demands, the Political Agent and Council at once raised it to Rs. 50,000. Thus, in the present year, a lakh of rupees will probably be advanced to the zamindars without interest. Had they to borrow this from money-lenders, they would have to pay 18 to 36 per cent. per annum interest, which to many would mean the beginning of a career of indebtedness from which there would be no escape.

89. The following statement abstracted from Statement I shows the classification of area in each tahsil at last settlement and now.

Increase and decrease of area.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Tahsil.	Particulars of settlement.	Total area.	Mafi and Jagir.	State property.	Khalsa.	UNCULTURABLE.		Culturable.	New fallow.	Total uncultivated. (Columns 7-10)	Cultivated.	REMARKS.
						Hills.	Others.					
Tijara . . .	Last . . .	258,153	4,786	5,251	243,121	2,720	63,440	14,899	...	81,059	167,062	(a) Of which 372 gardens.
	Present . . .	257,198	5,033	5,170	246,990	14,557	50,813	11,201	680	77,251	(a) 169,739	
Bahrer . . .	Last . . .	230,018	5,135	2,549	217,619	11,181	27,167	20,052	...	53,400	159,219	
	Present . . .	228,045	4,986	2,759	220,300	10,754	20,862	27,114	1,719	60,469	159,831	
Mandawar . . .	Last . . .	183,103	2,503	191	180,411	9,906	29,745	15,772	...	55,423	124,088	
	Present . . .	181,856	2,453	149	179,254	10,199	25,620	13,352	780	49,951	129,303	
Katnubar . . .	Last . . .	138,305	10,550	1,519	126,236	870	10,250	12,393	...	23,518	102,718	
	Present . . .	137,282	9,917	1,511	125,854	838	8,395	13,972	4,838	28,043	97,811	
Rajgarh . . .	Last . . .	263,911	9,637	20,702	233,512	73,897	44,420	46,742	...	165,049	68,453	
	Present . . .	(b) 239,771	9,427	16,992	(b) 204,352	59,985	23,327	54,593	1,014	(b) 139,251	65,098	(b) The decrease is due to the inclusion of village waste in State forests.

The total area does not include whole villages held in *Jagir* and *Mafi*, nor State forests in Rajgarh. The decrease in total and *Khalsa* area is in the latter due to the inclusion of forest lands within village boundaries in "State forests." The figures for "*Mafi* and *Jagir*" and "State property" include only *Mafi* and *Jagir* holdings in *Khalsa* estates, and the "State forests" in all tahsils but Rajgarh, where the area was too large to be separately surveyed. The only other decrease in total area requiring explanation is in Bahrer, where it is due to demarcation of boundaries with foreign States after last settlement.

Of interior changes the most striking is in Tijara, where the area of hills was incorrectly shown at last settlement. In Tijara the small increase in *Mafi* area is due to new grants and the inclusion in this class of 121 bigas of State gardens in Tijara sold for Rs. 17,756 to private individuals. The small decrease in other tahsils is due to resumption.

Taking the *Khalsa* area alone, the proportions of cultivated, culturable, and unculturable are—

Tahsil.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.
Tijara	68	5	27
Bahrer	73	13	14
Mandawar	72	8	20
Katnubar	77	15	8
Rajgarh	30	25	46

Thus all the tahsils are highly cultivated except Rajgarh, where the area of unculturable owing to the immense area of hills and forests is nearly half of the total, while the cultivated area is only three-tenths and the culturable area is nearly equal to it.

However, in certain tahsils he worked out a produce estimate, and the prices assumed for this were the average of the Sambat years 1915—1928=A. D. 1858-59—1871-72, excluding two years of famine. These prices are given only for a few leading crops, *viz.* :—

Wheat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 seers per rupee.
Barley	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39 „ „
Gram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31 „ „
Jawar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38 „ „
Bajra	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32 „ „
Gur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 „ „

To calculate the increase of prices which may be taken account of as a reason for enhancement, and the scale of prices to be assumed for determining the value of the produce, I have had an enquiry made in each tahsil to show—

- (a) the harvest rates paid to zaminders by the grain-dealers,
- (b) the average retail or bazar prices of the year for—
 - (1) the six years preceding last settlement;
 - (2) the eleven years 1876-77—1886-87 next following the settlement, omitting the famine year 1877-78;
 - (3) the eleven years 1887-88 to 1897-98 preceding the present settlement, omitting the scarcity year 1896-97;
 - (4) the average harvest and bazar prices since last settlement, *i.e.*, the average of (2) and (3) combined.

The result of these enquiries is shown in Appendix C, and I have checked it with references to the results arrived at for the eastern tahsils.

102. The reason for the variation between the retail and harvest prices has been explained in paragraph 83 of last year's report. For assessment purposes the latter are the only safe guide, and it is mainly with reference to them that I have fixed the following scale of prices as representing the average rates at which the zamindars will be likely to dispose of their produce during the currency of the new settlement. The scale of prices fixed last year for the eastern tahsils is also shown for comparison. :—

Detail.	Cotton	Bajra.	Jawar.	Maize	Masina.	Moth Mung.	Til	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram	Bejar Gochun.	Oilseeds.	Zira.	Tobacco.
Eastern Tahsils . .	11	25	30	...	29		...	20	28	27	27	15	...	...
Fijara . . .	11	27	30	...	29	30	11	20	29	28	28	14	5	11
Bahrer . . .	11	26	30	...	29	29	11	20	28	27	28	14	5	11
Mandawar . . .	11	25	30	...	29	29	11	20	28	27	28	14	5	11
Katambar . . .	11	25	30	25	29	29	11	20	28	27	28	15	5	11
Rajgarh . . .	11	25	30	28	29	29	11	21	29	27	28	15	5	11
Mooltan (Punjab)	10	24	27	...	24	24	10	21	29	28	...	14	...	11

It will be seen that for cotton, jawar, masina, til, bejar, and tobacco the rates are uniform for all tahsils; while for bajra, moth, maize, mung, wheat, barley, gram, and oilseeds there are slight variations of from one to three seers per rupee. These differences are justified by variations in the harvest prices and are due either to the fact that the particular crop is grown in greater or less abundance in certain tahsils or to the varying facilities for communication.

Thus *bajra* is cheaper in Tijara and Bahrar, because it is the staple crop of these tahsils and both are some distance from the railway. For the same reason maize is cheapest in Rajgarh, being very extensively grown in the remote hill villages of Circle I whence export is difficult. The variation in the price of *rabī* crops is very small—in no case more than one *seer* per rupee, their prices being steadied by the fact that they are nearly always in demand for export.

After writing the above I had an opportunity of referring to the scale of prices sanctioned last year for use in the Mooltan settlement, and I have added them at the foot of the above table. The close correspondence between them and the rates I have assumed is very striking, and where there is a difference, as in the case of *jawar* and *moth*, it is due to the fact that these crops are very sparingly grown in Mooltan. The comparison brings out prominently how the extension of railway communications has caused prices to approximate in distant and widely different tracts.

For crops such as vegetables, melons, *china*, indigo, sugarcane, of which it is difficult to ascertain the outturn, and which under the old system were assessed as *zabli*—at cash rates per bigha, I have assumed a cash value varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per bigha according to the class of the crop and of the soil on which it is grown. The area under these crops is not more than 3 per cent. of the whole in any tahsil.

103. The increase of prices for assessment purposes may be worked out by taking the crops of the year 1897-98 as a constant quantity and ascertaining their value—

- (a) according to the *actual* prices prevailing before last settlement and the *actual* prices of the eleven years preceding the settlement ;
- (b) according to the assumed prices of last settlement and the prices now assumed.

The latter comparison will not be very useful as the data of last settlement are incomplete, and even then they were not brought up to date, stopping short at 1871-72. But taking only the crops for which figures are available, the rise in prices now assumed as compared with those given by Major Powlett is about 20 per cent. According to (a) prices have risen in Tijara by 16 per cent., in Bahrar by 14 per cent., in Mandawar by 11 per cent. in Katumbar by 16·5 per cent., and in Rajgarh by 13 per cent. All round, prices in these tahsils from the agriculturist point of view have therefore risen by from 11 to 16·5 per cent., while in the eastern tahsils the enhancement was from 15 to 25 per cent.

In Mooltan the rise in actual prices as compared with those prevailing before last settlement which was made in 1877, or only a year later than that of Alwar, has been estimated at between 13 and 14 per cent., or almost exactly the same as my estimate. Against this rise of prices must, however, be set off the increase in the cost of production owing to the price of labour, agricultural implements, and cattle having gone up. It must also be remembered that the agriculturist benefits by high prices only so long as he is a seller. Immediately he becomes a buyer, as most of the poorer zamindars become in years of scarcity, he suffers rather than benefits from them.

CHAPTER V.

CROPS AND OUTTURN.

Percentage of different crops at last settlement and now.

104. Statement II shows in detail for each tahsil the area of crop grown—

- (a) for last settlement,
- (b) for each of the five years 1892-93 to 1896-97 and the average of that period, and

(c) for the year 1897-98—which being an average year is taken as the basis of the new assessment.

The following abstract summarises the information, showing in the form of percentages the area of crops grown on 100 bighas of cultivation.

Tahsil.	Detail.	KHARIF.										RABI.										Total Kharif and Rabi.	Chahl.	Dahri	Barui,	Total.
		Cotton.	Doja.	Maize.	Jawar.	Molh. Masina.	Mung.	Gamar Charri.	Vegetables.	Other food-crops.	Other non-food-crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Bar ley.	Gram.	Gofra, Bihar.	Oilseeds.	Vegetables.	Tobacco.	Total.						
Tijara . .	Last settlement . .	4	58	...	1	18	0	1	...	...	83	2	7	1	1	...	1	...	12	100	9	...	91	100
	5 years' average . .	3	38	..	...	10	10	...	...	...	70	3	0	4	4	2	1	...	23	93	13	...	74	93
	1897-98 . .	1	50	...	1	14	11	...	...	...	83	3	12	4	1	2	...	...	23	105	8	7	80	105
Bahrar . .	Last settlement . .	1	35	...	2	30	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	6	17	2	2	...	30	102	10	...	62	102
	5 years' average . .	7	30	...	8	23	4	...	...	...	78	1	7	5	1	3	1	...	18	96	10	...	86	95
	1897-98 . .	2	55	...	7	18	4	...	...	...	86	2	0	3	...	2	1	...	14	100	8	...	92	100
Mandawar . .	Last settlement . .	2	30	...	4	32	1	...	...	...	69	3	0	12	2	4	1	...	31	100	17	...	63	100
	5 years' average . .	4	29	...	8	24	34	...	...	...	60	3	10	7	1	0	1	...	31	100	23	...	77	103
	1897-98 . .	1	35	...	7	22	3	...	...	...	63	3	10	10	1	10	1	...	35	103	14	...	80	103
Katambar . .	Last settlement . .	3	36	...	14	25	5	...	...	...	83	3	10	3	...	...	...	...	17	100	17	...	63	100
	5 years' average . .	3	23	...	15	17	5	...	...	1	64	4	0	5	2	1	...	...	21	85	18	8	50	85
	1897-98 . .	3	35	...	14	16	0	...	...	3	77	3	10	5	2	1	...	...	21	93	17	10	71	93
Rajgarh . .	Last settlement . .	0	11	10	31	15	...	1	1	...	75	4	22	7	1	...	1	...	35	110	44	1	65	110		
	5 years' average . .	6	0	12	30	7	2	...	...	1	64	0	10	0	3	...	2	...	30	100	40	4	47	100
	1897-98 . .	0	13	11	32	0	1	1	...	1	74	0	18	11	1	...	2	...	38	112	43	10	50	112		

The efficiency of cultivation, *i.e.*, the area of crops sown on 100 bighas of cultivation, will appear from the last column of the statement. At last settlement the area of crops was equal to the area of cultivation in Tijara, Mandawar, and Katambar; 2 per cent. in excess in Bahrar and 10 per cent. in excess in Rajgarh where double cropping on the wells is very common. The figures for the average of the five years 1892-93 to 1896-97 are probably not very trustworthy as they are based on the rough crop-inspections made by patwaris under indifferent supervision, but so far as they go, they show that the efficiency of cultivation has considerably decreased in all tahsils but especially in Katambar, where on the average out of 100 bighas of cultivation only 85 were sown with crops. This period included the two very bad years 1895-96 and 1896-97 when owing to the drought much land went out of cultivation. The figures for the year 1897-98 show an improvement on those of last settlement in Tijara, Mandawar, and Rajgarh and a slight falling off in Bahrar and Katambar. In that year on 100 bighas of cultivation 112 bighas of crops were sown in Rajgarh, and from 98 to 105 bighas in the other tahsils. Rajgarh is in fact the only tahsil in which double cropping is carried on to any extent.

It will be understood of course that the figures represent only "area sown" and not "area harvested." No attempt has hitherto been made to estimate the area of crops that failed.

105. The next point to note in the figures is the proportion of *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops. The proportion of the latter and of irrigated and unirrigated. has nearly doubled in Tijara owing to the increase of wells and of the *dahri* area; in Mandawar, Katambar and Rajgarh it shows an appreciable but not considerable increase; while in Bahrar it has fallen off by more than half owing almost entirely to the great decrease in the area sown with gram. The superior *Mattiyar* soil of this tahsil requires a good

rainfall for the growth of *Rabi* crops and the rainfall has been deficient for the last three or four years. It will be seen that the proportion of first class crops—sugarcane, wheat, cotton, rice—is very low in all tahsils. Cane and rice are hardly grown at all, while cotton and wheat together amount to less than 6 per cent. of the crop area except in Rajgarh where they exceed 10 per cent.

Comparing the proportion of *chahi*, *dahri* and *barani* crops now grown with that of last settlement, it will be seen that the proportion of *barani* crops has increased very slightly in Bahrer, slightly in Mandawar, and has decreased considerably in the remaining tahsils. As the proportion of *chahi* has changed little in these tahsils, the decrease in *barani* is due to the increase in *dahri* crops which at last settlement appear to have been included in *barani*.

Chief Kharif crops.

106. The changes in particular crops will now be referred to.

The area under cotton has doubled in Bahrer and remained stationary in Rajgarh. In the remaining tahsils its cultivation has decreased enormously; but this falling off is probably only temporary and is partly due to the want of rain at sowing-time in 1897, and partly to the anxiety of the zamindars then recovering from scarcity to put as large an area as possible under food-crops. In no tahsil does the area exceed 6 per cent. of the cultivation.

Cotton.

Bajra may be regarded as the staple in all tahsils but Rajgarh. Its cultivation has decreased slightly in Tijara, where it still however covers more than half the total crop-area, and in Katumbar where it is over one-third but has increased from 35 to 55 per cent. in Bahrer and from 30 to 35 per cent. in Mandawar. In Rajgarh it has risen from 11 to 13 per cent. The soil of the three northern tahsils is particularly suited for *bajra*, and it is the most popular of all autumn crops, as it does not require heavy rain and ripens early. In these tahsils too the *bajra* stalks (*karbi*) are the most certain and useful form of fodder. They are carefully dried and stacked, the stacks being neatly surrounded with a covering of twigs or thatched with reeds to protect them from the weather, and in this form they are kept for years, forming the zamindar's main resource in a fodder famine. The manner in which the people carefully preserve their *karbi*, which in the Punjab is left to rot or used for fuel, is a striking evidence of their thrift and forethought.

Bajra.

Jawar is little grown in the light soil of the northern tahsils, and is only 1 per cent. in Tijara and 7 per cent. in Bahrer and Mandawar. The area has increased considerably in these two tahsils, while in Katumbar and Rajgarh the area is practically stationary. In the former it is one-seventh and in the latter two-sevenths of the crop area. The rich soil of Rajgarh is particularly suited for *jawar* and it has a far larger area than any other crop. In Katumbar and Rajgarh the *jawar* stalks are as carefully preserved for fodder as the *bajra* stalks in the northern tahsils.

Jawar.

Maize is hardly grown at all outside Rajgarh, where its cultivation has increased slightly, and it now comes to one-tenth of the whole crop area. It is one of the chief food-grains of this tahsil. The land is generally manured and ploughed three times before sowing. It is sown early in the rains from the middle of June to the end of July. If rains are favourable and the situation is good it ripens without irrigation, but as a rule it receives a couple of waterings. The crop ripens early in October and after the stalks have been cut and dried the grain is beaten out by sticks. The stalks are used as fodder for other than milch cattle, as they are said to lessen the supply of milk. The crop while it is growing has to be carefully fenced in and watched, as it is apt to be preyed upon by wild pig, jackals and porcupines.

Maize.

The *Kharif* pulses, *moth*, *mung* and *mash* are rarely grown alone, but more generally in combination with *bajra*, *jawar*, *til*, or *charwala*, and are included

Moth, mung, masina.

under the general term of *Masina*. The proportion of *mung* and *mash* is small as these require a fairly good soil, and *masina* is generally sown on the worst. The area has decreased very largely in all tahsils—an evidence of improved husbandry—but is still large, *viz.*, about 14 per cent. in Tijara, 18 per cent. in Bahrer, 22 per cent. in Mandawar, 16 per cent. in Katumbar, and about 8 per cent. in Rajgarh. The cultivation is of the roughest kind, as there is no preliminary preparation of the land and the seed is ploughed in at time of sowing. The crop as soon as it sprouts is therefore overrun with weeds and unless these are removed, the plants are choked and the outturn very poor.

Gawar and *charri* are always classed together as crops grown purely for fodder. The area is therefore greatest where there is little good grazing land.

Gawar, charri.

It has increased considerably in all tahsils, *viz.*, from 6 to 11 per cent. in Tijara, from 2 to 4 per cent. in Bahrer, from 1 to 3 per cent. in Mandawar, and from 5 to 6 per cent. in Katumbar. In Rajgarh where there is abundant pasture the area is only 1 per cent.

Miscellaneous *kharif* crops cover an area of less than 1 per cent. in the three northern tahsils, 3 per cent. in Katumbar and 2 per cent. in Rajgarh.

Other Kharif crops.

In the latter 79 bighas of indigo and 196 of sugarcane were grown in 1897-98, but these crops are almost unknown now in the other tahsils, though sugarcane at one time appears to have been extensively cultivated.

107. Of *rabi* crops wheat comes to only 2 per cent. in Bahrer, 3 per cent. of the crop area in Tijara, Mandawar and Katumbar, and about 5 per cent. in Rajgarh.

Rabi crops.
Wheat.

The area has risen in Tijara and Rajgarh owing to the increase of *chahi* and *dahri* land, but is stationary elsewhere. It requires more waterings than barley, and as it ripens later, is more liable to damage from the dry hot winds of March and from the attacks of insects. It is never grown as a *barani* crop.

Barley is the largest and most popular of *rabi* crops. It has increased in area in Tijara, but is stationary elsewhere.

Barley.

In Rajgarh, where irrigation is most developed, it comes to one-sixth of the total crop area, in Mandawar and Katumbar, one-tenth, in Tijara about one-ninth, while in Bahrer it amounts to only 6 per cent. When sown alone its cultivation is limited to *chahi* or *dahri* lands though in the light sandy soils of Topokra it is sometimes seen holding its own as a dry crop. In the good *barani* soils it is however sometimes grown with gram or oilseeds if rains have been favourable.

The area under gram has fallen off enormously in Bahrer, probably owing to short and ill-timed rainfall in recent years and slightly in Mandawar, but shows

Gram.

a steady increase in the remaining three tahsils. It amounts to 10 per cent. of the area in Mandawar and Rajgarh. It is nearly always a *barani* or *dahri* crop.

The various combinations of wheat, barley and gram are unimportant crops in these tahsils, in none of which does the area under them exceed 1 per cent.

Bejar, gochni, gojra.

The *rabi* oilseeds—*sarson* and rapeseed—are little grown except in Mandawar where the area has risen from 4 to 10 per cent. The light cool soil of this tahsil,

Oilseeds.

as of Kishengarh, is just what this crop requires, and it is perhaps the most remunerative of all.

Other *rabi* crops come to only 2 per cent. of the area in Rajgarh and one per cent. or less elsewhere. The most paying

Miscellaneous *rabi* crops.

ing are *zira* (cummin) and tobacco. The

area under these crops in 1897-98 was—

Tahsil.	Tobacco.	Zira.
Tijara	54	267
Katumbar	208	106
Rajgarh . . . . .	...	455

Zira is generally shown on wells with sweet water and a light clean soil. The outturn is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ *mans* per bigha, and it sells for 5 seers per rupee.

108. The only crops which are generally irrigated from wells are the early-sown (Baisakhi) cotton, maize, and vegetables in the *Kharif*; wheat, barley, *gochni*

General remarks on crops.

(wheat and barley mixed), *zira*, tobacco, and vegetables in the *rabi*. The percentage of irrigated to total crops in 1897-98 was 8 per cent. in Tijara and Bahrar, 14 per cent. in Mandawar, 17 per cent. in Katumbar, and 38 per cent. in Rajgarh.

Comparing the kinds of crops grown now with those of last settlement there is a general improvement in their quality. It is true that the area under cotton shows a marked falling off, but this is probably temporary.

109. The next question is to determine average rates of yield for these crops and then applying the scale of prices fixed

Method of arriving at rates of yield,

in Chapter IV to estimate their total value

and deduce the owner's and the State's share.

The remarks on this point in paragraphs 94 and 95 of last year's report need not be repeated. Major Powlett's opinion as to the uselessness of this method has already been quoted. In Rajgarh, however, the Superintendent at last settlement made a series of experiments on barley and wheat in each *pargana*. He selected plots in representative villages to show the highest, lowest and average yield, and took the mean of them as the average outturn. The process was only partial and the results are not convincing.

At the present settlement experiments have been made on the chief crops in both harvests during the last three years by the settlement and tahsil establishment. The Deputy Collectors have personally carried out a good many, and I was personally able to make nine experiments on different crops in Tijara in last *rabi*. The number of experiments made, the average outturn, and the rates of yield now assumed are shown in detail in Appendix D. The rates assumed are generally rather lower than those brought out by the experiments, as the tahsil and subordinate settlement officials to show their zeal for State interests have a tendency to select for experiment plots rather above the average. The Deputy Collectors and myself during our tours whilst the harvest was standing lost no opportunity of arriving at the yield of average field by enquiry and experiment. Naturally, in answer to enquiries the zamindars would, in the first instance, generally understate the probable yield by at least one-half, but when they come to know that their statements would be tested by the crop being put under experiment, their replies came nearer to the truth.

In fixing the rates finally assumed regard was paid chiefly to the experiments made in average plots by the Deputy Collectors and myself, also to the results arrived at in similar soils under similar agricultural conditions in the eastern tahsils of Alwar, and the northern tahsils of Bhartpur, and to the opinion of the zamindars and local officials. As it was impossible to carry out experiments for each crop in each kind of soil in which it was grown, the estimate was based for soils on which no experiment was made on the results assumed for the class nearest in quality after actual experiment.

110. The rates assumed for the chief crops in both harvests are shown in comparative form in the following table:—

Rates of outturn assumed.

Crop.	Number.	Tahsil.	CHANI.		DARI.			BARANI.			
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Present.	Former.	Barish.	Chharot.	Mattiar.	Dhar I.	Dhar II.
Cotton	1	Tijara	3½	3	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Bahrer	5	5	...	...	...	1½	1½	...	...
	3	Mandawar	4	4	...	...	...	...	2½	2½	2
	4	Katambar	4½	3½	4	3½	...	...	2½	2½	2
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	5	4½	4½	...	...	2½	2½	2½	2
	...	Do. II	5	4½	4½	4	3½	2½	2	1½	...
Bajra	1	Tijara	8	7	5	4	4	3	2½	...	...
	2	Bahrer	7	7	...	...	...	3	2½	2	...
	3	Mandawar	7	7	...	...	...	3	3	3	...
	4	Katambar	7½	...	6	5½	...	...	3½	3½	2½
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	7	6	6	...	...	3	3	...	2
	...	Do. II	7	6	6	5	5	6½	5	3½	...
Jawar	1	Tijara	8	...	5	3½	3½	5	4½	3½	...
	2	Bahrer	8	8	...	...	...	4	3½	3½	2½
	3	Mandawar	8	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1½
	4	Katambar	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	8	7	7	...	...	...	5	4	3
	...	Do. II	8	7	7	6	5½	5	4	3	2
Maize	1	Tijara	10	...	...	...	...	4	5	4½	3½
	2	Bahrer . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3½	3
	3	Mandawar	Re. 10 per bigha.	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	4	Katambar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	11	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Do. II	10	9	8	...	...	3	2½	...	...
Moth, Masina	1	Tijara	10	8	5	3½	3½	5	4	3	...
	2	Bahrer . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	...
	3	Mandawar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2½	2½	2	1½
	4	Katambar	4½	...	...	...	...	...	2½	2	2
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	9	...	...	...	...	2½	2½	2	2
	...	Do. II	9	8	...	...	...	3½	3	2½	...
Wheat	1	Tijara	7	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	...
	2	Bahrer	7	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	3
	3	Mandawar	10	10	...	...	...	1½	1½	1½	1
	4	Katambar	10	10	...	...	...	...	5	4	3
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	9	8	...	6	...	...	5	4	3
	...	Do. II	12	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	1	Tijara	12	10	5	3½	3½	5	4½	...	...
	2	Bahrer	12	10	5	3½	3½	2½	2½	2	1½
	3	Mandawar	14	14	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
	4	Katambar	13	13	...	...	...	...	5	4	3
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	14½	12½	8½	7	...	...	...	4	...
	...	Do. II	10	15	13	...	...	6	5	...	...
Gram	1	Tijara	14	12	10	...	...	0	5	...	...
	2	Bahrer	9½	8	5	3½	3½	3	3	2	2
	3	Mandawar	8	8	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
	4	Katambar	8	8	...	...	...	5	4	3	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	9	5	9	5	...	4	4	3	...
	...	Do. II	9	0	9	...	...	5	5	4½	...
Bejar, gochni, etc	1	Tijara	6	8	6	5	5	4	3½	3½	...
	2	Bahrer	11	11	...	...	...	...	5	4	3
	3	Mandawar	11	11	...	...	...	...	5	4	3
	4	Katambar	6	6	5	4½	...	...	4	3	2½
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	12	11	10	...	...	...	4½	...	...
	...	Do. II	10	9	8	...	...	...	4½	...	...
Oilseeds	1	Tijara	9	5	4	3	3	2½	2½	2	...
	2	Bahrer	8	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	2
	3	Mandawar	7	7	...	...	...	...	3½	3½	3
	4	Katambar	5	5	4½	4	...	...	3½	3	2½
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	6	5	5	...	...	...	3	...	...
	...	Do. II	6	5	5	...	...	...	3	...	...

In Rajgarh especially in the difference of the outturn in Chaks I and II is so considerable where the case of *rabi* crops, that I have worked out separate rates of yield. Where the entry opposite any crop under any class of soil is blank, that signifies that the crop is not grown on that soil. The figures allow for seed, the amount of which required for bigha is about the same as that given in paragraph 95 of last year's report.

It is not nec-
essary to discuss the figures at length. They represent, I think,
as nearly as so possible for an estimate based on so many varying and uncer-
tain factors as so possible for an estimate based on so many varying and uncer-
probable average, rainfall, and agricultural conditions generally, to represent, the
of yield on a series of years.

My estimate rates of yield, on a series of years, to 10 *mans*. In for *chahi* wheat varies from 7 to 12 *mans* and for *dahri* from 3 rate per bigha asshe adjoining district of Gurgaon at last settlement the average used for *chahi* was 9 *mans* and for *dahri* 7½ *mans*.

My estimate
age was 11 mans for *chahi* barley varies from 10 to 16 mans, the Gurgaon average is 11 mans. My *dahri* barley is taken as from $3\frac{1}{2}$ mans in the very inferior *dahri* of Pijara, to 13 mans in the superior *dahri* of Rajgarh, while the Gurgaon average is $7\frac{1}{2}$ mans. The outturn of *barani* gram is taken as from 2 to 5 mans, but the Gurgaon figure is $5\frac{1}{2}$ mans which seems to me decidedly high. For *bajra* (*barani*) I have taken from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ mans, the Gurgaon average is 4 mans. The Gurgaon figures were at the time considered very moderate (see page 82 of Mr. Wilson's revision). The rates I assume are on the whole distinctly higher except for cotton and gram. The comparison of course is not quite accurate, but as the three northern tahsils all touch Gurgaon, it is of some value.

111. Before working out the produce estimate from the rates of yield, we have to deduct (1) the crops which are used for the fodder of cattle employed in agriculture and thus represent part of the cost of production; (2) the proportion of crops which may be estimated to fail completely on an average of years. A considerable fodder deduction will appear from the remarks in paragraph 96, which show there is little good pasture land in any tahsils but to a very extent in Katambar.

In the rains after the rains in mixed with *pala*, *masina* crop, the also given part of and if other fodder the spring harvest gram, but as the upon, the cattle are necessary at any by requisitions of local enquiry and deductions for fodder:—

Crop.	Tijara.	Bahrar and Mandawar.	Katubar.	Rajgarh.
Gawar charri	All	All	All	All
Moth, masina	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Jawar	12 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	6 per cent.

Crop.	Tijara.	Bahrer and Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.
Sarshaf	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	Nil.
Vegetables	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Barley	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	Gram, 5 per cent. Barley	3 per cent. 3 " "
Percentage of crop area . . .	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6

These deductions come to 15 per cent. of the crop area in Tijara, where the culturable waste is little and the area of *gawar charri* large, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Katambar and Bahrer, 10 per cent. in Mandawar, and only about 6 per cent. in Rajgarh where pasture is abundant.

112. The rates of yield represent the average produce of harvested crops in a series of years, but do not take account of the area of crops that yield no return beyond the seed, having failed owing to excessive drought or excessive rainfall, or other calamities of season. Drought is of course the most frequent cause of failure in these tahsils with a rainfall averaging from 17 to 26 inches and varying enormously from one year to another, and from 59 to 90 per cent. of the crops dependent solely on that rainfall.

I have therefore with reference to local conditions, and the considerations stated in paragraph 98 of last year's report decided on the following deductions in each tahsil as representing the extent to which crops in a series of years fail wholly or completely:—

Tahsil.	*Kh.	Rabi.	On total crops of the year.
Tijara	12	5	10
Bahrer	10	5	9.3
Mandawar	10	5	8.5
Katambar	10	5	10
Rajgarh	3 per cent. <i>chahi</i> and <i>dahri</i> .	8 per cent. <i>barani</i>	5.5

Thus the deductions on this account vary from 5.5 per cent. in Rajgarh, where the rainfall is highest, and the area protected by irrigation greatest, to 10 per cent. in Tijara and Katambar, where the rainfall is lowest or subject to the greatest fluctuations.

113. For the reasons given in paragraph 99 of last year's report, I have made no deduction for menials' dues, nor have I taken into consideration the value of the straw or other fodder yielded by the crops, as it generally goes to feed the cattle and the landlord gets no share in it. It is now and then sold in villages close to large towns, but such cases are rare in these tahsils and can be taken into account in the village assessments.

114. We are now in a position to determine the total value of the produce of the year 1897-98, taken as the basis of assessment. Applying the commutation prices assumed (paragraph 102) to the crop areas of the year (statement III) multiplied by the rates of yield (paragraph 110), or in the case of miscellaneous crop by the price assumed per bigha (paragraph 102), after deducting the percentages allowed for fodder and failure, the value of the crops in each tahsil works out as follows—for details see Appendix E

For comparison, I have also shown the value of the crops of the five years 1892-93—1896-97 and of the present year 1898-99.

Tahsil.	Average of five years.	Value of crops 1898-99.	1897-98.		
			Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
Tijara	689,489	678,587	417,058	318,259	735,317
Bahrer	840,748	782,716	574,493	268,676	843,169
Mandawar	789,916	691,240	289,716	452,491	742,207
Katambar	593,369	595,368	389,404	297,021	686,425
Rajgarh	669,663	681,200	357,664	358,814	716,478

Taking one-fourth of the produce of 1897-98 as at last settlement as a rough estimate of the State share its money value is—

Tijara	1,83,329
Bahrer	2,10,792
Mandawar	1,85,552
Katambar	1,71,606
Rajgarh	1,79,120

But the necessity for caution in assessment is brought home by the fact that in all tahsils, but particularly in Tijara and Katambar, the value of the crops for the year 1897-98 is higher than the average value of the five years preceding and of the present year 1898-99 thus proving that an assessment which may be moderate in an average year may fall heavily the next, if the rainfall or harvests are even slightly below the normal.

CHAPTER VI.

OWNER'S SHARE OF THE PRODUCE AND ITS VALUE.

115. In paragraph 81 the area held in each tahsil by tenants paying in kind has been shown. The details of the *batai* rents are given in the following

table:—

Tahsil.	TOTAL AREA.			PAYING $\frac{1}{2}$ OR MORE.		PAYING $\frac{2}{3}$.		PAYING $\frac{3}{4}$.		PAYING $\frac{1}{4}$.		Other kind rent.
	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Total.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- g. cu.	
Tijara	11	987	998	5	474	...	95	5	416	1	2	...
Bahrer	997	1,901	2,898	86	438	8	78	751	1,159	47	121	210
Mandawar	1,037	967	2,004	14	176	7	3	1,016	784	...	4	...
Katambar	31	6	37	...	...	...	...	31	6	...	...	...
Rajgarh	222	259	481	19	14	...	1	201	226	2	18	...

The area is insignificant—nowhere amounting to 2 per cent.—and the statistics are therefore not very convincing, but so far as they go, they show that of irrigated land on which the cost of production is highest the owner's share

is commonly one-third, while for unirrigated land it is sometimes one-half, more frequently one-third, and very rarely less. These kind rents are generally found in Rajput villages. Where, however, the owner takes only one-third in *barani* land, he also receives the *pala* of both harvests, which is a not inconsiderable addition to the rent.

In *jagir* villages cash rents are most common, and where *batai* rents are taken they vary considerably according to soil and locality. In one village in Katumbar the rate for *barani* is one-third, in another the rate for *dahri* is one-half. In many villages of Rajgarh the *jagirdars* take one-third share all-round, but they receive other customary dues—see page 94, Powlett's Gazetteer, *viz.*,—

- (1) one *seer* per maund on all the produce ;
- (2) a day's work from every plough in the village ;
- (3) a load of green corn from every *lao* ;
- (4) rupees two or more per marriage ;
- (5) the grass and wild produce of uncultivated land, and a substantial rent for fallow :

which make the one-third equivalent to two-fifths of the bare grain. All authorities agree that the State in the old days endeavoured to collect one-half of the produce or its equivalent in *kankut* or *bigheri* rates from all but the privileged castes who were let off with one-fourth. No doubt it was not possible in all cases to levy as much as one-half but that was the standard aimed at.

116. A consideration of all the facts points to the conclusion arrived at in the eastern tahsils, that the owner's share in *chahi* land may fairly be taken as one-third, and in *dahri* and *barani* as two-fifths. This agrees fairly closely with the standard of kind rents in Gurgaon of which Mr. Wilson (page 82 of his revision report) writes :—

“So far then as the evidence of the rents in kind goes it may be said that the net produce (owner's share) is at least one-third of the gross produce on the poorer lands, and one-half on the naturally flooded and moist soil.”

Assuming therefore the owner's share to be one-third on *chahi* and two-fifths on other lands, the value of the owner's share ascertained by applying these fractions to the figures in Appendix D, and of the State share at two-thirds come out as follows :—

Tahsil.	Owner's share.	State share at two-thirds.
Tijara	2,79,021	1,86,015
Buhror	3,23,339	2,15,559
Mandawar	2,77,815	1,85,210
Katambar	2,55,192	1,70,128
Rajgarh	2,55,491	1,70,327

117. We have now obtained the value of the owner's share, *i.e.*, total net value of owner's share per bigha, *i.e.*, assets, and of the State share as based on rents in kind. We can by the same process arrive at the net assets or value of the kind rental per bigha for each class of land, and two-thirds of this will give the State share or theoretical revenue rate per bigha. The method has been explained in paragraph 104 of last year's report. Taking any particular class of soil, *e.g.*, *dahri present*, the

the year
total area of crops grown on it, whether *chahi*, *dahri*, or *barani* during years IV 1897-98 is ascertained, their money value is worked out according to Chapter IV and V, allowance being made for fodder and failure of crops. The total of produce divided by the total area of cultivation gives the value of a *bigha* of produce. Taking one-third of this for *chahi* and two-fifths for *dahri-barani*—thirds the money value of the owner's share, or net assets rates per bigha. Two-thirds of this gives the State share or theoretical revenue rates based on the same shown in the following table:—

IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE.																	
Tahsil.	Particulars.	CHAHRI.					DAHRI.					BARANI.					Total cultivated.
		I.	II.	Total.	Temporary.	Total (bahl).	Present.	Former.	Barish.	Nahri.	Total.	Chiknot.	Muttijar.	Bhar I.	Bhar II.	Total.	
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Tijara .	Owner's share	4 14 8	1 5 0	3 13 8	3 1 7	3 13 3	2 2 5	5 2 0	0 7 11	...	1 15 10	1 0 2	1 0 2	1 4 5	0 13 6	1 10 4	
	State .	3 4 5	0 14 0	2 13 2	2 1 0	2 0 0	1 7 0	3 7 2	0 5 3	...	1 5 2	1 0 8	1 0 8	0 15 5	0 13 2	2 0 3	
Bahror .	Owner's	6 0 0	2 2 0	4 13 0	...	4 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 4 5	0 13 6	1 10 4
	State .	4 0 0	1 6 11	3 3 8	...	3 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 4	0 15 5	0 13 2	2 0 3
Mandawar .	Owner's	4 8 6	2 3 3	...	2 15 2	4 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	1 9 7	1 5 11	0 9 8	1 0 10
	State .	3 10 4	1 7 6	...	1 4 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 2	1 1 1	0 15 6	...	1 13 5
Katumbur .	Owner's	...	...	...	...	5 5 4	2 14 4	3 7 1	2 10 0	...	2 11 8	2 1 10	1 13 11	1 15 0	...	1 13 8
	State .	...	...	...	...	3 9 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	...	1 13 0	1 6 6	1 4 0	...	...	...
Rajgarh Chak I.	Owner's	...	...	...	...	8 5 0	4 3 1	...	2 14 3	4 13 8	4 3 0	2 5 4	1 14 7	0 7 2	...	1 14 10
	State .	...	...	...	...	5 9 2	2 12 9	...	1 14 11	3 3 0	2 14 8	1 9 0	1 4 4	0 10 1	1 2 3	1 14 4
Rajgarh Chak II.	Owner's	...	...	...	...	5 12 4	4 14 10	2 14 5	1 10 11	3 5 11	3 5 11	2 6 6	1 15 2	1 0 12	2 1 4	3 2 2
	State .	...	...	...	...	3 13 8	3 4 7	1 15 0	1 2 2	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 0 8	1 4 1	...	...	...

These theoretical rates will be a useful guide in checking the cash rents per bigha to be ascertained in the next chapter.

As regards some of the sub-classes of *chahi* and *dahri* it is possible that errors may have crept in in the abstracting of the crops grown, this is open to result for *chahi* and *dahri* and for each of the sub-classes of *barani* no such suspicion.

CHAPTER VII.

CASH RENTS.

118 The statistics quoted in paragraph 81, which are extracted from state-ments VI and VII, show that (1) owners, (2) occupancy tenants, (3) tenants holding free of rent or at favourable rates, (4) tenants paying in kind, the following proportion of the total cultivated area held in each tahsil by cash paying tenants:

Detail.	TIJARA.		BAHROR.		MANDAWAR.		KATUMBUR.		RAJGARH.	
	Per cent.	Average rent.	Per cent.	Average rent.	Per cent.	Average rent.	Per cent.	Average rent.	Per cent.	Average rent.
Paying at owners' rates .	14.5	1-0-3	7.7	1-4-3	9.6	1-14-0	8	1-12-0	17	2-0-0
Paying other cash rents .	22.5	1-0-5	14.9	1-14-6	21.0	1-6-5	40	1-0-0	22	2-1-0
Total .	37		22.6		30.6		48		39	

119. The tenants who pay at owner's rates are generally either (1) owners cultivating one another's holdings by way of temporary exchange, or (2) relations of owners or old tenants who have been long settled in the village and though not recorded as occupancy tenants have acquired by prescription the right or privilege to hold at the same rate as owners, or (3) tenants who hold inferior lands and pay for it at the same rate, as the owners pay for superior, or (4) tenants who at the instigation of the owners have wilfully understated their rents, that the profits of the owners might not be disclosed. The practice that all cultivators whether owner or tenants should pay at a uniform rate unless the tenants have entered into a written engagement (*patta-kabuliyat*) to pay at other rates, is very common in Native States, and is in fact part of their traditional policy. In the absence of a written *patta*, the tenants if made to pay a higher rate than the owners can and often do sue the latter in the Revenue Courts for over realisation, and any excess or profits then disclosed is liable to be forfeited to the State. To safeguard themselves against such interference, the owners are therefore apt to show all tenants except *patladars* as paying at revenue rates, but at the same time with an eye to their own profits they realise something in the form of *Aasrana* before putting the tenants in possession, or at the time of the annual harvest or *bachh* they, with the connivance of the patwari and sometimes of the tahsil officials, include certain fictitious or surplus items in the demand so as to leave themselves a profit. The figures given in the above table show that in Mandawar, Katumbar and Rajgarh the average rent paid by tenants holding at "owners' rates" exceeds that paid by tenants at "other rates." The explanation of this is that a large proportion of the land held at owners' rates is *chahi*. The owners generally associate tenants with themselves to work a share in the well, and all generally pay at the same rate. If the rents are worked out by soils, it will be seen that the rents at "other rates" are higher in these tahsils too. Thus in Mandawar the figures are:—

Soil.	AT OWNERS' RATES.			AT OTHER RATES.		
	Area.	Amount of rent.	Rate per bigha.	Area.	Amount of rent.	Rate per bigha.
Chahi . . .	3,445	13,506	3-14-9	3,117	12,529	4-4-1
Barani . . .	9,526	9,896	1-1-6	28,052	31,121	1-1-9

120. We may now examine in detail the "other cash rents" which are found on over one-seventh of the cultivated area in Bahrar, on between one-fourth and one fifth in Tijara, Mandawar and Rajgarh, and on nearly one-half in Katumbar. These rents are extracted from the records of 1897-98, and were in each case attested on the spot by owners and tenants. As explained, however, in paragraphs 107 and 108 of last year's report we were everywhere met by a tacit conspiracy to conceal or understate rents. The zamindars being aware of the fact that at last Settlement actual or assumed cash rent rates supplied the chief data for assessment, and still influenced by the fear—which the mistaken policy of the State in the past, and of some of its officials in the present day has not tended to dissipate—that the State will appropriate the entire rental, were generally found unwilling to disclose the actual rents, and even intimidated the tenants from doing so.

Major Powlett at last Settlement was confronted with the same difficulty. I quote his remarks about the Tijara Tahsil:

"The fact is I was baffled by the extraordinary difficulties which I had to contend with in ascertaining rent rates, viz., a combination of proprietors, patwaris and cultivators, which I had not the means of discovering as British Settlement Officers have in the decided rent cases and rentals registered in good faith."

The difficulties in the way of arriving at the true facts have not diminished

since. Some of the most flagrant cases of concealment have been detected and the lambardars and others responsible punished by fine. In some cases the only means of getting at the truth was to take the Meo Zamindars into the mosque, and there make them take oath on the banner of *Salar*—the apostle who converted them to Islam—the only oath which will bind a Meo.

121. I give below from statement VII the average cash rents for different classes of soil deduced from the *khatauni* entries, but from the above remarks, it will be understood that I cannot with any confidence vouch for their accurately representing the full letting value.

Tahsil.	CHAHIL.				DAHRI.		BARANI.				
	I.	II.	Temporary.	Average.	—	Average.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total.
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Tijara	2 12 3	...	1 8 0	...	1 0 2	0 12 4	0 11 2	...
Bahrar	4 6 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 1 0	0 12 9	1 11 6
Mandawar	4 0 4	...	2 5 11	1 9 11	1 4 9	0 13 9	0 13 9	1 1 7
Katambar	3 11 0	...	1 14 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	...	1 3 0
Rajgarh, Chak I	5 1 0	...	2 1 0	...	...	...	...	1 4 0
" " II	4 5 0	...	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	1 1 0
Total	4 10 0	...	1 13 0	1 6 0	1 3 0	0 11 0	...	1 2 0

Applying these rates in each tahsil to the total cultivated area of each class we get the net assets and the State share as given below, and I have shown the present Jama for comparison.

Tahsil.		Net assets by khatauni rents.	3 or State share	Present Jama.
		R	R	R
Tijara		1,86,182	1,24,121	1,58,903
Bahrar {	Chak I	1,44,628	96,419	96,890
	" II	1,54,605	1,03,070	97,684
Total		2,99,233	1,99,489	1,94,574
Mandawar		2,13,387	1,42,258	1,60,739
Katambar		1,70,355	1,13,570	1,59,653
Rajgarh {	Chak I	56,880	37,920	59,097
	" II	1,04,782	69,855	97,275
Total		1,61,662	1,07,775	1,56,372

Thus in all tahsils but Bahror, where owing to the demand for land and the litigiousness of the people, competitive rents are most common and less easily concealed, the two-thirds net assets by *khatauni* cash rents come out much lower than even the present demand.

122. I need not comment further on the character of the *khatauni* rents, but will now refer to the measures taken in each tahsil to ascertain the true competitive rents. These consisted generally in—

- (1) ascertaining the cash rents paid on petty *mafi* plots, and State lands—see statement VII—in which there was less reason for concealment;
- (2) enquiry into the cash rents paid in *mafi* and *jagir* villages;
- (3) taking specimen holdings or villages in which special care was taken to ascertain the actual cash rents.

Khatauni and assumed rent rates in Tijara.

123. Thus in Tijara the average rents found to exist on (1) are—

Detail.	Chahi.	Dahri.	BARANI.					TOTAL AVERAGE.
			Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mafi . . .	3 12 2	2 12 9	...	2 10 10	1 6 2	0 8 2	...	2 8 3
State property	5 4 10	3 3 7	...	...	4 6 5	0 12 0	...	5 12 4

The rents on State property are no doubt exceptionally high as the land is close to Tijara, and the *barani* plots contain some valuable *ber* trees.

In this tahsil it was impossible to derive any aid from (2), but the special enquiry based on (3), *i.e.*, carefully attested rents in specimen holdings or villages gave the following results:

CHAHIL.				DHARI.						BARANI.							
Number of villages. Average rent.				PRESENT.		FORMER.		BARISHIL.		MATTIYAR.		BHUR I.		BHUR II.			
				Number of villages.	Average rent.	Number of villages.	Average rent.	Number of villages.	Average rent.	Number of villages.	Average rent.	Number of villages.	Average rent.	Number of villages.	Average rent.		
Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
12	5	5	6	4	3 2 8	2	3 6 6	...	..	7	2 7 0	6	2 7 6	8	1 6 10

These are however the average of selected holdings; the villages taken are above the average, and the rates therefore represent rather the maximum than the average letting value.

The Deputy Collector therefore under my instructions extended the enquiry to 31 whole villages which are fairly representative, and in which there was reason for thinking that the correct rents had been disclosed. Instead of taking

selected holdings, all the holdings paying cash rents were taken into account. The average of the rents actually realised in these 31 villages is as follows:—

Chahi (all round).	Dahri (all round).	BARANI.		
		Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
4 4 1	2 8 0	1 18 0	1 3 0	0 14 6

From a comparison of all the data available, the Deputy Collector and myself fixed the following as the average cash rent rates for the tahsil. Except in the case of *mattiyar* they approximate closely to the average of actual rents in 31 villages:—

CHAHRI.			DAHRI.			BARANI.		
I.	II.	Temporary.	Present.	Former.	Bari-hi.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
4 14 0	3 4 6	2 15 0	3 0 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	4 0	1 1 0	0 12 6

These rates, applied to the areas of 1897-98, give a theoretical net assets of R 2,66,684, of which the State share at two-thirds comes to R 1,77,789.

The average rent rates of last Settlement deduced from the village and tahsil note books as described in paragraph 116 of last year's report were:

Soil.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Average.
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Chahi	3 1 6	2 14 2	2 11 0	} 1 7 7
Dahri	3 4 0	3 0 3	3 3 4	
Barani	1 8 0	1 3 1	0 15 0	

Rent rates in Bahrer and Mandawar.

124. In Bahrer and Mandawar the cash rents on *mafi* holdings average:

Tahsil.	Chahi.	BARANI.				
		Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total.
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Bahrer	4 11 3	...	2 1 6	1 0 0	0 10 6	2 0 6
Mandawar	3 9 5	1 15 0	1 7 9	1 4 7	1 7 2	1 7 4

which except in the case of *chahi* in Mandawar are considerably above the *khatauni* averages. There are several *jagir* and *mafi* villages in these tahsils, but as they have never been surveyed, and the rents are fixed for *kacha* bighas the area of which is not constant, accurate comparison with *khalsa* estates is impossible. The Deputy Collector in charge of these tahsils, M. Rallia Ram, has taken particular pains to ascertain the true rents by excerpting the rents specially attested in specimen villages. His enquiry covers 41 villages in Mandawar and 67 in Bahrur, of which 32 are in Circle I, and 35 in Circle II. The average cash rents in these villages are:

Tahsil.	Chahi.	Dahi. Barishi. Khatli.	BARANI.			
			Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Bahrur, Circle I. .	4 10 6	...	...	2 8 11	1 7 1	1 6 9
„ „ II. .	4 7 8	...	...	1 13 3	1 5 4	0 14 11
Mandawar . .	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 13 1	1 5 8	1 1 3

In Bahrur part of a State Rund in Circle I has been leased out for cultivation. The land is *barani mattiyar* of the superior quality common around Bahrur and the rent which has been raised by competition every 2 or 3 years, is now R 3-4-0 per bigha and could be raised even still higher. Other *barani* plots of State land or resumed *mafs* in the vicinity of Bahrur are generally leased for from R 2-8-0 to R 3-4-0 per bigha, which may be considered an average rent for the *mattiyar* land in this circle.

After comparing all the data available the following are fixed as fair rent rates for these two tahsils, and the rates assumed at last Settlement are also shown for purposes of comparison:

Tahsil.	CHAHIL.				DAHLI.		BARANI.						
	I.	II.	Temporary	Total	Barishi	Khatil	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhar I.	Bhar II.	Total.	Grand Total.	
Bahr & Present	Chik I. .	Rs. A. P. 4 8 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 4 1 8	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 2 8 0	Rs. A. P. 1 5 0	Rs. A. P. 0 15 0	Rs. A. P. 2 4 9	Rs. A. P. 2 8 0
	„ II. .	...	...	...	4 0 3	2 4 0	1 8 0	...	1 12 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 7 6	1 12 4
	Total .	4 8 0	3 0 0	...	4 0 10	2 12 2	1 8 0	...	2 2 11	1 5 0	0 35 0	1 12 8	2 0 6
	Former . .	Chik I.	4 0 3	2 2 3	1 2 3	0 8 0	1 15 0	2 4 9
Former . .	„ II. .	...	...	...	4 5 3	2 0 0	1 8 3	...	1 11 0	1 2 0	0 13 3	1 4 0	1 10 3
	Total .	...	...	...	4 7 3	2 0 0	1 8 3	...	1 15 3	1 2 6	0 13 0	1 8 0	1 14 0
	Mandawar—Present . .	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 3 3	2 12 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 10 6	2 3 0
Former . .	...	...	...	4 12 0	2 0 0	2 2 6	2 0 10	1 11 0	1 2 1	0 14 6	1 7 8	2 0 7	

These rates I think represent as nearly as possible the actual rents, and the relative values of the different classes of soil. As compared with the rates of last Settlement, my *chahi* rents are lower and my *barani* rents slightly higher. The tendency in bygone settlements has generally been either to over-estimate the produce of *chahi* or not to make sufficient allowance for the cost of working, and the relative value of *barani* land in these tahsils has since improved owing to the greater area under oilseeds and the increase in the price of this crop.

The net assets and State share according to these rent rates work out as follows :—

Tahsil.		Cash rent net assets.	State share.
		₹	₹
Bahrar	Chak I.	1,61,714	1,07,809
	„ II.	1,68,347	1,08,898
Total .		3,25,061	2,16,707
Mandawar		2,82,812	1,88,542

This estimate of the net assets and of the State share is, however, arrived at on the assumption that the rents assumed are applied equally to all lands. In these two tahsils there is, however, a very large area held by Rajputs and others (see paragraph 84) which is to be assessed considerably below two-thirds of the net assets. The deductions to be made on this account will be explained in Chapter IX.

125. In Katumber the *khatauni* rents come out very low, and if the State share were based on them as they stand the present Jama would have to be reduced by nearly 30 per cent. No doubt rents are low in this tahsil owing to the large size of the holdings, the comparative sparseness of the population, and the consequent absence of competition for land. The *khatauni* rents are not however a safe index to the letting value of land. The data for *mafi* and *jagir* villages and plots also afford little assistance. For *mafi* plots the cash rents are—

Chahi.	Barani.	Total	Rent.
₹	₹	₹	₹
874	2,889	3,263	5 675—1-12-0

while in *jagir* villages the rates per *bigha* are generally ₹ 3 *chahi*, per *bigha* ₹ 1 *barani*, and fallow usually pays 8 aunas. Taking the cash rents of 21 specimen villages, which are fairly representative of the 70 in the tahsil, the average rents are—

Chahi.	Dahri.	BARANI.		Bhur I.
		Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	
₹ A. P. 3 9 0	₹ A. P. 2 3 0	₹ A. P. 1 18 0	₹ A. P. 1 5 0	₹ A. P. 0 15 0

But even in these the rents cannot be said to be fairly competitive, and they are on the whole only slightly above the average of *khatauni* rents in paragraph 121.

The rent rates assumed at last Settlement for the calculation of the net assets were—

	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur.
	₹ A. P.	₹ A. P.	₹ A. P.
Chahi	4 1 0	4 4 0	3 15 0
Dahri	3 2 0	2 0 0	
Barani	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0

which are considerably above the standard of the rents as now recorded.

In this tahsil the fact that full competitive cash rents do not generally exist, and where they exist have not been disclosed, must be faced, and therefore I am reluctantly compelled to assume rates which cannot be justified by existing *data* as to cash rents, but which seem to be justified by produce rents, and by comparison with the adjoining tahsils of Lachmangarh (paragraph 114 of last year's report) which as regards soil and rainfall is inferior to Katumbar

The rent rates assumed for Katumbar and Lachmangarh are :

Tahsil.	CHAKI.				DABRI.				BARANI.				Fallow.	Grand Total.
	I.	II.	Tempo- rary.	Total.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Total.	Chiknot.	Matti- yar.	Bhur I.	Total.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Katumbar	5 0 6	3 15 1	3 2 2	4 15 1	3 6 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	3 3 10	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 11 7	0 12 0	2 8 0
Lachmangarh	4 13 6	3 11 10	3 5 1	4 9 1	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	3 13 7	2 0 0	1 13 0	1 2 0	1 10 8	...	2 7 3

The net assets for the tahsil by these rates, which are very moderate, come to R2,47,919, and the State share to R1,65,279, which is only about 3·5 per cent. in excess of the present demand—R1,59,653. The estimate may seem to err on the side of caution, but in dealing with a depressed tahsil like this caution is indispensable.

The only point requiring notice is that I have assumed a rent rate of 12 annas for fallow the area of which, 4,838 bighas, is considerable. This land is generally assessed by the Zamindars themselves in the village *bachh*, and to leave it out of consideration would be putting a premium on idleness and cunning, as it is sure to be restored to cultivation with the advent of good seasons.

136. In Rajgarh the estimate based on the *khatauni* cash rents would reduce the present Jama by over 30 per cent., which alone proves that these rents are either non-competitive or have been understated. In either case as a guide to assessment they are fallacious.

A very large area is, however, held in petty *Mafis* for which the average cash rents are :

Circle.	Chahi.	Dabri.	BARANI.		
			Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Circle I	5 3 9	1 12 0	0 15 0	1 3 0	0 11 0
„ II	6 1 3	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 14 0
TOTAL	5 14 0	1 12 6	1 3 0	1 6 0	0 14 0

These rents are considerably higher for *chahi*, and *barani mattiyar* and *bhur* than those obtained from the *khatauni* figures, but even so I do not consider them to be a safe guide. They give a higher average rental for *Chak II* than for *Chak I*, though the latter is much superior in every respect. The explanation appears to be that in *Chak I*, though the produce and the profits of cultivation are greater than in *Chak II*, its comparative isolation and remote-

ness prevent the rents being raised to the full competitive standard.

There are a great many *jagir* and *mafi* villages in this tahsil, but in the absence of a survey and record the information obtained from them is not very reliable. However, I give the rates as ascertained by the Deputy Collector for what they are worth :

Name of village.	Soil.	Rent per pakka bigha.	
		R a. p.	R a. p.
Tehtra	Chahi	4 0 0	
Khanni Khora . . . . .	...	5 0 0	
Pinhain . . . . .	...	3 0 0 to 7 8 0	
„	Barani	1 0 0 to 3 0 0	
Makrora, Rampura	Chahi	3 0 0 to 4 0 0	
Indpura, Dholayan . . . . .	...	4 4 0	
Parta'pura . . . . .	...	7 4 0	
Udhoka . . . . .	...	5 0 0	
„	Barani	1 8 0	
Patan . . . . .	...	Do.	
Firozpur . . . . .	...	Do.	
Manpura . . . . .	...	1 4 0 to 1 8 0	
Hainoli . . . . .	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Babeli . . . . .	...	1 12 0 to 2 0 0	

Nearly all these *jagir* villages are in Circle II, where the land is inferior to that of Circle I, and besides these rents, the *Jagirdars* also levy many other dues as already described. The range of cash rents taken by the *Jagirdars* varies from R3 to R7-8-0 for *chahi* and from R1-4-0 to R2-0-0 for *barani*, the latter being distinctly higher than the average of *Khalsa* rents as deduced from the *khataunis*.

A special enquiry into rents was made by the Deputy Collector in 22 specimen estates—11 in Circle I and 11 in Circle II. The average of all the cash rents in these estates is as follows :—

Detail.	Chahi.	Dahri.	BARANI.			
			Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Circle I	5 11 0	2 6 0	1 14 0	1 5 0	...	...
„ II	5 11 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	0 10 0

and these rents, though not fully competitive, are much more reliable than

the average deduced arithmetically from the sum total of the *khatauni* rents. At last settlement the rent rates assumed to calculate the net assets were :

Chahi.	Dahri.	BARANI.			
		Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
7 2 0	8 13 6	2 13 0	2 10 0	1 14 0	1 8 0

In this tahsil, as in Katumbar, it is necessary to fix more or less theoretical rent rates, and in consultation with the Deputy Collector and after consideration of all the above *data*, I have fixed the following as fair average competitive cash rents :—

Detail.	CHAHÍ.				DAHRI.					BARANI.					Total cultivated.	Fallow.	Culturable.
	I.		II	Total	Present.	Former.	Nahri.	Barishi.	Total.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total.			
	Double- cro ped	Single- cropped.															
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Circle I	8 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 11 0	6 0 0	...	3 0 0	2 0 0	5 14 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	...	2 0 9	5 5 0	1 0 0	0 4 0
" II	7 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 4 9	4 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 11 0	2 14 6	0 12 0	0 3 0
Total	7 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	5 13 6	5 2 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 15 0	2 4 9	1 12 9	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 11 6	3 8 0	0 14 6	0 3 8

127. There is some difference in this tahsil in the system proposed to suit local variations as compared with the others, which requires explanation.

(1) Owing to the prevalence of double-cropping on *chahi*, especially in Circle I, and the fact that each crop pays a separate rate in the village *bachh*, and that such double-cropped lands are well-defined and have been so recorded, I have sub-divided *chahi* I into double-cropped and single-cropped, the rent of the former being more than half as much again as that of the latter. The *chahi* average for the tahsil is nearly the same as that of selected villages. (2) The *dahri* rate in Circle I seems very high as compared with actual rents, but the area is small, 1,540 bighas, and extremely fertile. (3) There is considerable area of fallow land in this tahsil, either specially reserved for grazing, or kept out of cultivation pending re-assessment or owing to disputes with the Forest Department which have now been settled. This area will probably soon be brought under the plough. Meantime it is almost invariably assessed in the *bachh* by the Zamindars, and made to pay either half the *barani* rate or, where crop rates are in vogue, the rate of the poorest *khari* crop. In the *Jagir* villages of Thana and Khariya, where there is much fallow, the *Jagirdars* assess it at 14 annas to Rs 1-2-0 per bigha. Hence I have assumed for it a rent rate of Rs 1-0-0 in Circle I, and 12 annas in Circle II.

(4) There is an enormous area of culturable waste in this tahsil, the profits from which—direct, in the form of grazing fees levied on cattle and sheep and goats, and indirect, in the form of sales of *ghi*—are considerable. At last settlement this waste where of large area, *i.e.*, in 23 villages of *Chak* I, and 11 of *Chak*

II, was assessed at from 1 to 8 annas per bigha, I have therefore thought it right to take the profits of this pasture into consideration and to assume a rent rate for it. In Circle I, I allow as free for grazing of the agricultural cattle an area equal to half the area under cultivation, and in Circle II, where wells are less numerous and so many cattle are not required to work the land, an area equal to one-third of the cultivation. For the surplus I assume a rate of 4 annas in Circle I, and 3 annas in Circle II. The net assets and the State share at two-thirds brought out by the above rates are—

					Net assets.	State share.
					₹	₹
Circle I	.	.	.	.	88,404	58,936
„ II	.	.	.	.	1,48,043	98,698
TOTAL					2,36,452	1,57,634

The State share by this standard comes out only 1 per cent. higher than the present demand ₹ 1,56,372, the explanation of which is that at last settlement nearly three-fourths of the net assets were taken, while my calculation assumes only two-thirds.

128. The conclusions derived from cash rents, especially in the two southern tahsils, are not as satisfactory and convincing as might be desired, but the reasons for this will be understood from what has been already stated in paragraph 115 of last year's report and various places in this report. They are briefly—(1) cash rents as disclosed are not in most cases fully competitive because (a) the past revenue policy of the State has discouraged such competition, (b) the tradition that owners cannot take more from resident tenants than the State revenue has not yet been fully exploded; and (2) where full competitive cash rents are taken they have not been fully disclosed.

It has now been impressed on the Zamindars that they are quite free to make their own arrangements with the tenants without fear of interference from the State and to claim from the tenants the margin of profit which the State foregoes in the assessment.

It will of course be understood that the rates given in this Chapter are *rent* rates, not revenue rates. The latter can be readily deduced in each tahsil by taking two-thirds of the former. It must also be borne in mind that in every tahsil but Katumbar the owners in person hold more than half of the cultivated area, and this naturally includes the best land, so that the average cash rents paid by the tenants do not represent the full letting value of the land held by the owners.

CHAPTER VIII.

RATES OF PREVIOUS SETTLEMENTS AND REASONS FOR INCREASING PRESENT DEMAND.

129. At previous settlements no *revenue* rates were fixed. The methods followed have been described in detail in Chapter II. Major Powlett fixed *rent* rates either for assessment circles, or for first, second and third class estates in each tahsil. These rent rates are given at page 187 of the Alwar Gazetteer, but they vary enormously even within each tahsil, and it is not possible to deduce his average rent rates from them. Nor did he in fact make much use of general or average rates, his method being to fix rent rates for each class of soil in each estate, and having thus calculated the net assets, he fixed two-thirds or more or less according to the circumstances of each case, as the State share, but did not make use of any *revenue* rates to bring out that demand. To ascertain his average revenue rates for each class of soil, it was therefore

necessary to work out from the village note books the total area and total net assets assumed for that class, divide the latter by the former to ascertain the average net assets or rent rate per bigha, and then comparing the total net-assets of the tahsil with the total assessment imposed, reduce the average rent rate for each class of soil in the same proportion so as to ascertain the average revenue rate per bigha. The average rent rates used by Major Powlett for each tahsil have been given in the last chapter. The percentage of these rent rates taken to bring out the final assessment *imposed* by him is shown in paragraph 59, *viz.*:—

Tijara.	Bahror.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.
71	65·5	63·5	73	75

And by applying these fractions to his rent rates we can obtain his *actual* average revenue rates.

130. The following table shows the incidence of previous assessments per cultivated bigha, but the figures of the 3 and 10 years' settlements cannot be vouched for as the areas were then only estimates. The present incidence is also shown:—

Tahsil.	8 years' Settlement.		10 years' Settlement.		Summary Settlement.		16 YEARS' SETTLEMENT.		1897-93.
							Initial.	Final.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Tijara . .	0 11 4	to 0 14 0	0 14 1	to 0 14 5	1 0 2	to 1 0 4	0 14 9	0 15 4	0 14 11
Bahror . .	1 1 4		1 3 2		1 5 0		1 3 2	1 3 8	1 3 6
Mandawar . .	1 0 8		1 2 0		1 4 3		1 3 9	1 4 8	1 3 11
Katambar . .	1 2 0		1 4 0		1 6 3		1 7 8	1 8 5	1 10 1
Rajgarh . .	1 7 9		1 9 11		1 12 0		2 3 3	2 3 11	2 6 7

In all tahsils therefore the present incidence is higher than that of the 3 and 10 years' settlements, but especially in Katambar and Rajgarh. As compared with the incidence of Major Powlett's final demand on the cultivated area of last settlement, the incidence of the present demand on the present area shows a slight decrease in the three northern tahsils owing to a greater or less extension of cultivation, and an increase of $1\frac{2}{3}$ and $2\frac{2}{3}$ annas per bigha in Katambar and Rajgarh, respectively, owing to land having gone out of cultivation.

131. The revenue-paying capacity of the Zamindars has, however, so far improved since last settlement that an incidence which was then moderate would now be comparatively light. In this connection I may refer to what I wrote in paragraphs 117 and 118 of last year's report. Their proprietary status in the soil has been recognised and assured. They have been relieved of all *begar* and extra cesses beyond the 3 per cent. levied for schools, roads and dispensaries. They are protected in the enjoyment of their rights and secured from unauthorised official exactions to an extent rare, I believe, in Native States; and though the State has now and again blundered in its revenue administration, *e.g.*, by not giving timely and sufficient relief in the famine of 1877-78, such blunders have been due to want of knowledge rather than to want of sympathy for the needs of the people. The *Takavi* administration is far more liberal than in British territory. In these tahsils the State has advanced over

two lakhs of rupees, without interest, for wells, cattle, seed, etc., and has spent over three lakhs in the construction of irrigation dams which have hitherto brought in very little.

The increase or decrease in cultivated area (paragraph 89), masonry wells and well runs (11), *chahi* area (91, 92), ploughs (94), prices (103), and population (66), is summarised in the following table :—

Tahsil.	Culti- vation.	Wells.	Laos.	Chahi area.	Dahri area.	Ploughs.	Prices.	Population.
Tijara . . .	+ 2	+ 29	+ 47	+ 4	+ 200	+ 58	+ 16	+ 3
Bahrer . . .	+ 5	+ 6	+ 10	+ 26	...	+ 35	+ 12	+ 23
Mandawar . .	+ 3.5	+ 12	+ 12	+ 31	...	+ 25	+ 11	+ 16
Katambar . .	- 5	+ 8	+ 13	+ 7	+ 3	+ 12	+ 15.5	+ 12
Rajgarh . . .	- 5	+ 4	+ 13	+ 9	...		+ 13	- 3

If we except the decrease in cultivation in Katambar and Rajgarh, which in all probability will soon be made good, all these *data* point towards an enhancement of the existing jama.

132. On the other hand, we must bear in mind the facts which call for Facts calling for caution in assessment. caution in assessing, *viz.*, —

- (1) The jama of last settlement was a high one at the time in Tijara—73 per cent. of the net assets, including cesses, Katambar—75 per cent., and Rajgarh—77 per cent., and the famine of 1877-78 made it oppressive in many cases, and caused a break-down from which many villages took long to rally and some have not yet recovered.
- (2) The average annual realisations fall short of the demand by nearly R4,000 in Tijara and by over R9,000 in Katambar.
- (3) There has been an actual decrease of 5 per cent. in the cultivated areas of Katambar and Rajgarh.
- (4) There is little room for expansion of cultivation in the three northern tahsils, and the paucity or character of the agricultural population in the two southern makes any considerable extension improbable.
- (5) The crops are liable to damage from wild animals in all tahsils, but specially in Rajgarh.
- (6) In Katambar the already heavy assessment of the five villages transferred from Bhartpur was enhanced by R1,644 in 1890.
- (7) About 80 per cent. of the crop area in these tahsils is dependent solely on the rainfall, the amount of which, except in Rajgarh, is comparatively small and everywhere liable to great variations.
- (8) Though the tract has been opened up since 1874 by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which traverses three tahsils, internal communications are generally defective.
- (9) Except in Bahrer and Mandawar the agricultural classes have no other resource but the land to fall back upon, and in these two tahsils, which are the most prosperous, the enhancement is discounted by the necessity of assessing the large area held by certain Rajputs at lenient rates. Bearing these various arguments for and against enhancement in mind, we may now proceed to a consideration of the demand brought out by the various standards of assessment and of the assessment to be imposed.

CHAPTER IX.

Part I.—Standards and estimates of the new assessment and assessment proposed.

133. The various estimates arrived at in preceding chapters for determining Comparison of the various estimates for the future assessment are shown in the re-assessment. following table :—

Number.	Standard.	Tijara.	BAHROR.			Mandawar.	Katmabar.	RAJGARH.		
			Chak I.	Chak II.	Total.			Chak I.	Chak II.	Total.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
A	Present demand including resumed mafia.	1,58,903	96,890	97,684	1,94,574	1,60,739	1,59,653	59,007	97,275	1,56,372
	Applying the all round final rates of last settlement to present area (Chapter VIII).	1,61,782	...	...	1,96,459	1,67,016	1,49,812	55,089	90,514	1,45,603
B	Do. adding increase of prices (Chapter IV).	1,87,201	...	...	2,20,043	1,55,388	1,76,195	63,782	1,02,330	1,66,112
C	According to the actual soil rates of last settlement on present area, taking State share as same as then (Chapter VII).	1,83,829	...	...	2,01,892	1,80,603	1,62,406	61,313	97,731	1,59,044
	Do. adding increase of prices (Chapter IV).	2,09,249	...	...	2,26,119	2,00,496	1,89,189	70,006	1,09,547	1,79,553
E	Taking one-fourth of gross produce of (1) 1897-98.	1,85,341	...	...	2,10,792	1,85,552	1,71,606	69,164	1,09,955	1,79,119
	(2) 1898-99	1,69,647	...	...	1,95,679	1,72,810	1,48,842	...	...	1,70,300
	(3) Average of 5 years (Chapter V).	1,72,372	...	...	2,10,187	1,84,979	1,48,342	64,645	1,02,771	1,67,416
F	According to kind rents, State share being two-thirds—									
	(1) 1897-98	1,86,015	...	...	2,15,559	1,85,210	1,70,123	63,640	1,06,657	1,70,327
	(2) 1898-99	1,69,118	...	...	1,99,509	1,70,323	...	...	...	...
	(3) Average of 5 years (Chapter VI).	1,71,311	...	...	2,13,403	1,80,736	1,47,560	59,482	99,716	1,59,918
G	According to khatanni cash rents of 1897-98, State share being taken as two-thirds (Chapter VII).	1,24,121	96,419	1,03,070	1,99,489	1,42,258	1,13,570	37,920	69,855	1,07,775
H	According to assumed competitive cash rents (Chapter VII).	1,77,789	1,07,839	1,08,698	2,16,707	1,88,542	1,65,279	59,936	98,698	1,57,634
I	According to H. making deductions for Istamrari and lenient assessments.	...	1,04,965	1,03,764	2,08,729	1,80,666	...	...	...	...
J	All round rates of (a) 3 years' settlement.	1,48,522	...	...	1,73,150	1,34,691	1,10,037	40,050	52,858	92,908
K	All round rates of (b) 10 years' settlement.	1,52,942	...	...	1,91,465	1,45,466	1,22,264	42,449	61,408	1,03,857

A. Of these estimates A, J, and K based on the application to the present area of the all round rates of the 3 years', 10 years', and 16 years' settlements, come out too low, as they do not take account of the subsequent increase in prices and of the fact that the proportion of *chahi* and *dahri* lands is now higher than at the time of these settlements. Moreover, the all round rate of last settlement is an unequal standard, as in Bahrar and Mandawar it represented less than two-thirds of the net assets and in Rajgarh a full three-fourths.

B. If we increase the demand given by the all round rate of last settlement in proportion to the rise in prices in each tahsil, the result is vitiated by the same flaw of inequality, and though the rise in prices may fairly be claimed as a strong reason for enhancement, allowance must also be made for the increase in the cost of production, which debars us from raising the demand by the full extent to which prices have risen.

C. To apply the actual soil rates of last settlement would give a substantial addition in Tijara and Mandawar, owing to the great increase of *chahi* and *dahri* in the former and of *chahi* in the latter tahsil, and a slight increase in the remaining three tahsils. Part of the increase according to this estimate is, however, due to the more rigid classification of the natural soils now adopted (paragraph 21), by which the area under the superior soils—*chiknot* and *mattiya*—has gained at the expense of the inferior *bhur* area, and this does not of course indicate an improvement in the soils but a difference in their classification. In applying this standard too it must be remembered that the soil rates of last settlement represent the same varying percentage of the net assets in different tahsils as the all round rate.

D. The same remarks and those under B apply to D—the estimate obtained by increasing C in proportion to the increase of prices.

E. F. The two estimates E. F. based respectively on one-fourth of the gross produce of 1897-98 (deducting fodder and failed crops), and on two-thirds of the owner's share deduced from rents in kind, agree very closely, and are in my opinion a more useful guide than any of the preceding, as they assume the same standard of assessment for each tahsil. Their value, however, largely depends on whether 1897-98 was an average year or not, and for this reason the results yielded by them should be checked with reference to the average of the 5 years, 1892-93 to 1896-97, preceding, and of the year following, 1898-99, which bring out lower results. Moreover, both of these estimates are based on a series of assumptions as to outturn, prices, owner's share, allowances to be made for fodder and failed crops, which, however, carefully made must give the estimates a character more or less speculative, till they are compared with the results given by *data* of a more certain nature.

G. The estimate based on the *khatauni* cash rents would, if these rents were fully competitive and freely disclosed, furnish the most reliable basis for assessment; but except in Bahrar, where they approach the competitive standard and have been ascertained more accurately than elsewhere, these rents are, for reasons given in Chapter VII, either non-competitive or understated and in either case misleading.

H. The estimate based on the assumed or corrected cash rents I regard as the safest guide in the three northern tahsils, where the cash rents assumed for the whole tahsil are based on the actual rents ascertained in a very large number of villages fully representative in each case of the whole tahsil. In Katumbar and Rajgarh, on the other hand, the rent rates on which this standard is based, are to some extent speculative and not the result of actual observation, and this of course renders the result in these tahsils less satisfactory and convincing.

134. After giving full consideration to all the different estimates, and weighing them in the light of the local

Estimate of two-thirds net assets.

knowledge of each tahsil acquired by the Deputy Collectors and myself in the course of our village to village inspections, I think that having regard to the past fiscal history and present condition of each tahsil, the new assessment based on two-thirds of the net assets is most nearly brought out by a comparison of the standards E—one-fourth of the gross produce, F—two-thirds of the kind rental, and H—the corrected cash rents, and I must rely on my own judgment aided by that of the three Deputy Collectors, all of whom are men of experience and sound judgment, in deciding how closely the new jama should approach to one or other of these standards. I think the following *total* demand represents as nearly as possible what the State is entitled to at two-thirds of the net assets:—

Tijara.	Bahrar.	Mandawar.	Katumbar.	Rajgarh.
R	R	R	R	R
1,78,000	2,20,000	1,88,000	1,66,000	1,72,000

135. In all tahsils but Tijara, however, allowance has to be made for the area held in *Istamrari* plots—of which the jama cannot be enhanced, and at favourable rates. The deduction to be made on this account cannot be determined accurately till the village assessments are framed, and the deductions calculated village by village and holding by holding; but assuming that it will be at the same rate as at last settlement, and on the areas shown in paragraphs 83 and 84, the amount works out as follows:—

Detail.	Tijara.	BAHROR.			Manda-war.	Katum-bar.	RAJGARH.		
		Chak I.	Chak II.	Total.			Chak I.	Chak II.	Total.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Istamrari . . . . .	...	272	285	557	...	24	67	388	455
Favourable assessments { General . . . . .	...	2,038	4,646	6,734	7,876	416			
	Special . . . . .	...	484	203	637	...			
TOTAL . . . . .	...	2,844	5,134	7,878	7,876	440	67	388	455

136. Allowing for the deductions I propose the net *Khalsa* jama in each tahsil as in the following table, which also shows present jama, the total enhancement, its percentage on the present jama, and the incidence of the proposed demand :—

Tahsil.	Present jama.	Proposed jama.	INCREASE.		Incidence.
			Total.	Percentage.	
	R	R	R		R
Tijara	1,58,903	1,77,500	18,597	12	1 0 9
Bahrar { Chak I	96,890	1,06,500	9,610	10	...
	„ II	97,684	1,05,500	8	...
TOTAL	1,94,574	2,12,000	17,426	9	1 5 3
Mandawar	1,60,739	1,80,000	19,261	12	1 6 2
Katubar	1,59,653	1,66,000	6,347	4	1 10 8
Bajgarh { Chak I	59,097	64,500	5,403	9	3 15 6
	„ II	97,275	1,07,500	19.5	2 1 11
TOTAL	1,56,372	1,72,000	15,628	10	2 8 11
GRAND TOTAL	8,30,241	9,07,500	77,259	9.5	...

The enhancement comes to 12 per cent. in Tijara and Mandawar, 9 per cent. in Bahrar, 10 per cent. in Rajgarh, and only 4 per cent. in Katumbar. The increase for all five tahsils is ₹77,259 or 9·5 per cent., which is almost exactly the same as that proposed last year for the four eastern tahsils. The above proposals are, however, in the lump, and it is possible that in distributing the assessment over villages the result may in some tahsils exceed and in others fall short of the above amount by ₹1,000 or more. Thus in the four eastern tahsils the assessment sanctioned in the rough was ₹7,30,000, but the sum total of the village assessments as announced was ₹7,32,508, viz.:—

Tahsil.	Sanctioned.	Announced.
	₹	₹
Kishengarh	2,38,000	2,40,034
Ramgarh	2,20,000	2,18,462
Govindgarh	86,000	87,000
Lachmangarh	1,86,000	1,87,012

giving an enhancement of ₹66,079 or 10 per cent. Adding the enhancement now proposed the total for 9 out of the 12 tahsils is ₹1,43,338.

137. The increase may seem small, but with reference to the considerations set forth in paragraphs 131-132, I think it is the very most that can be taken without pressing heavily on the people, and encroaching on the share of the profits of their labour which the State admits to be their due. I have no doubt they could pay a good deal more than what I propose in prosperous years, but my aim is to frame an assessment which they can pay on an average of good and bad years. Special consideration of course should be shown by the State in suspending or remitting part of the demand in years of exceptional drought or scarcity, and how frequently they have to contend with the latter will appear from what has been said in paragraphs 72 to 74. It is, I believe, a favourite tradition with some Native States to pitch the assessment as high as can possibly be paid in a prosperous year, and to take their chance of collecting all they can in years of adversity. To argue that such a policy is disastrous to the people and in the long run fatal to the financial interests of the State would be preaching to the converted, for the Alwar State has long recognised (see the opinion of the State Council in 1862 quoted in paragraph 51) that its prosperity rests upon the prosperity of its zamindars. The enhancement in the two most prosperous tahsils of Bahrar and Mandawar is discounted by the necessity of foregoing about ₹ 8,000 in each case on account of the lenient assessment of Rajput estates and Istamrari holdings. In Tijara the proposed increase of 12 per cent. is certainly all that can be taken seeing that it is only within the last 6 or 7 years that the present jama has been collected in full and that a considerable amount of the arrears is also to be recovered. In Katumbar, if we look merely to the fiscal history since last settlement, the enormous accumulation of arrears, and the decrease of cultivation, a case would be made out for a reduction of the present demand, and it is only the conviction that these might have been largely avoided with an efficient revenue administration, and that the tahsil will soon recover from its depression, that makes me propose even the small enhancement suggested, in addition to which a large amount of the old arrears is to be collected. My proposed demand in Rajgarh may seem a high one—seeing that at last settlement three-fourths of the net assets were taken, and since then there has been a decrease of 5 per cent. in cultivation; but this tahsil has great resources in its cattle and enormous area of pasture—which were perhaps under-estimated

hitherto, as well as ample room for extending cultivation, and the removal of the harassing restrictions described in paragraph 99 will give a great stimulus to its development.

As regards the demand now proposed, we should compare it not only with the existing demand which has been fully realised only within the last 6 or 7 years in four tahsils, and in Katumbar has never yet been fully discharged, but with the average collections which, even excluding the arrears of the famine year, are on the average ₹600 below the annual demand in Rajgarh, ₹4,000 in Tijara, and ₹9,000 in Katumbar, so that in this way another ₹14,000 is added to the demand which it is proposed and hoped to collect.

138. Account must also be taken of the old arrears which it is proposed to realise—see paragraphs 69-77. These Balances to be remitted and recovered. and the amounts to be remitted are—

Particulars.	Tijara.	Bahrar.	Mandawar.	Katumbar.	Rajgarh.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
To be realised	27,000	Nil	139	30,000	767	57,906
To be remitted	57,991	3,417	3,108	1,77,809	13,280	2,55,605
TOTAL .	84,991	3,417	3,247	2,07,809	14,047	3,13,511

In Tijara and Katumbar, where the amounts to be realised are considerable, the realisations will be spread over the term of settlement which, as already sanctioned for the eastern tahsils, should be 20 years. Thus in an estate where ₹1,000 arrears are to be realised, this will be distributed over 20 years at the rate of ₹50 per annum, the amount being *backhed* with the annual land revenue demand. In this way the payment will scarcely be felt by the people, and they will be saved from the arbitrary interference of the tahsil officials. This system was adopted in the eastern tahsils and was welcomed by the people.

These figures deal only with the arrears up to *rabi* 1898. The arrears and realisations of the present year 1898-99 are shown in paragraph 69. They can not be included as the accounts have not yet closed, but the amount now proposed for realisation cannot, I think, be exceeded. Spread over the term of settlement it means an addition of ₹1,350 per annum to the demand in Tijara and ₹1,500 in Katumbar. Of the ₹2,55,605 proposed for remission, I would suggest that one lakh be struck off as a Jubilee remission. The State in 1896 sanctioned a total remission of three lakhs under this head, of which 1½ lakhs was allotted to the four eastern tahsils. If one lakh be allotted to these five tahsils, half a lakh will be left for the remaining three. The remaining ₹1,55,605 arrears in these tahsils I would strike off as irrecoverable, the concession being given as in the eastern tahsils as an act of clemency, commemorative of His Highness the Maharaja's recent marriage.

139. The soil rates which will bring out the proposed demand are based on the rates deduced from kind rents (Chapter VI) and on two-thirds of the corrected cash rents (Chapter VII). The area to which they are applied and the financial results are brought out clearly in Appendix F, of which an abstract is here given.

The actual rates of last settlement, as far as they are capable of calculation, are also shown in brackets.

Tahsil.	CHAIL.						DAHIL.				BARANI.				DEMAND.										
	I			II			Temporary.	Average chahi	Present.	Former.	Barisahi.	Nahri.	Average dabri.	Khatthi.	Chiknot.	Makhyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Average barani.	Tota' cultivation	Fallow.	Banjar	By rates.	Proposed.	
	Double-crop.	Single-crop.	ped.	II	Double-crop.	Single-crop.																			ped.
Tijara . . .	3 4 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	..	1 10 8	..	..	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 10 11	1 0 9	..	..	1,77,315	1,77,500
Bahror, Chak I . .	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	..	..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	..	..	1 11 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 8 8	1 10 11	..	..	1,08,755	1,06,500
" " II . .	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	2 10 9	2 10 9	2 10 9	2 10 9	..	..	1 8 0	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	1 3 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 15 9	1 2 5	..	..	1,09,596	1,05,500
TOTAL .	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 11 3	2 11 3	2 11 3	2 11 3	..	..	1 13 6	..	1 13 6	..	..	..	1 7 8	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 3 3	1 5 10	..	..	2,18,315	2,15,000
Mandawar . . .	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 12 10	2 12 10	2 12 10	2 12 10	..	..	1 13 0	..	1 13 0	..	..	..	1 5 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 2 6	1 7 2	..	..	1,87,277	1,80,000
Katunbar . . .	3 6 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	2 3 0	..	..	1 9 0	1 3 0	0 12 0	..	1 3 7	1 10 8	0 10 0	..	1,66,900	1,66,000
Rajgarh, Chak I . .	6 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 5	1 2 4	0 5 1	2 4 0	..	..	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 15 9	..	..	1 12 0	1 7 0	1 0 0	..	1 7 4	3 15 6	0 12 0	0 2 0	61,477	61,500
" " II . .	5 0 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 14 2	3 2 0	3 14 2	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 8	..	..	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	1 3 10	2 1 11	0 8 0	0 2 0	1,07,338	1,07,500
TOTAL .	5 11 8	3 3 8	3 0 0	3 3 2	4 5 8	3 8 2	4 5 8	3 8 2	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 8	..	..	1 8 9	1 4 5	0 13 1	0 10 0	3 3 5	2 5 11	0 10 4	0 3 0	1,71,715	1,72,000

Note (1).—The demand by rates and proposed demand do not include jama of *Istamrari* villages, *viz.* :—

	R
Tijara—Maharajabad	500
Mandawar—Pahal and Bawad	2,220
Katumbur—Rebti	500
Rajgarh— $\frac{1}{2}$ Thanaoli	100

Note (2).—It will be seen that the proposed demand agrees almost exactly with the demand given by rates in Tijara, Katumbur, and Rajgarh, but is R6,345 and R7,277 short of it in Bahrur and Mandawar respectively. The difference in these two tahsils is due to the deduction to be made for the large area to be leniently assessed. The demand by rates brings out the jama as it would be if there were no such area, and these rates will be applied to fully assessed estates, being reduced in the necessary proportion for the estates and holdings to be leniently assessed. The incidence given in the statement for these two tahsils is that of the rate jama. The incidence per cultivated bigha of the proposed jama is R1-5-3 in Bahrur and R1-6-2 in Mandawar, and it is with these that the incidence of last settlement should be compared.

Note (3).—In addition to the rates on cultivation, for reasons already explained in Chapter III, a rate of 10 annas has been put on fallow in Katumbur and of 12 annas and 8 annas in Chak I and II respectively of Rajgarh. In the latter tahsil also a rate of 3 annas is put on the excess *banjar* in Chak I and 2 annas in Chak II. The demand brought out by these rates is included in the rate jama.

140. The revenue rates now proposed may be compared with those of last settlement; and the all round incidence on the cultivated area with the incidence of previous settlements as shown in paragraph 130. I do not think that any good end would be served by a detailed discussion of the present and former soil rates, as they have been arrived at by different methods.

141. In paragraph 126 of last year's report the rates proposed for the eastern tahsils were compared with those sanctioned for the Firozpur tahsil of Gurgaon at the settlement of 1873—77.

Similarly, the rates of the three northern tahsils—Tijara, Bahrur, Mandawar—may be compared with those of the Rewari tahsil of Gurgaon which adjoins the northern boundary of all three. These rates are given at page 49 of the Financial Commissioner's Review of the Gurgaon Report, and, converted into rates per bigha and increased by one-third for the difference in the standard of assessment between British districts and Alwar, they are compared with the Alwar rates in the following table:—

Soil.	REWARI RATES IN 1877.				Alwar rates.	
	I.		II.			
	As imposed.		Increased by one third			
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Chahi	1 14 0	to 1 6 6	2 8 0	to 1 14 0	2 15 0	to 2 10 9
Dahri	1 0 3	to 0 15 0	1 5 8	to 1 4 0	2 0 0	to 1 8 0
Barani	0 15 0	to 0 10 0	1 4 0	to 0 13 4	2 0 0	to 0 14 0
Bhur	0 7 6	to 0 6 3	0 10 0	to 0 8 4	0 14 0	to 0 8 0
Average per bigha	12 annas		1 0 0		1 0 9 to 1 6 2	

The Rewari rates were, even after the famine of 1877-78 had depressed the tahsil, considered fair and moderate by the Financial Commissioner, and the permanent reduction given on them on account of the famine was only 2 per cent. The *present* Alwar rates are no doubt generally higher than the Rewari rates of 1877, increased by one-third (to allow for difference in standards of assessment); but it must be remembered—

(1) that prices have risen by 12 to 16½ per cent. since 1877;

(2) that the Rewari Zamindars pay 20 per cent. over and above the revenue as cesses, while the Alwar Zamindars pay only 3 per cent., which means a difference of one-sixth, *i.e.*, a jama of R6 *plus* cesses in Rewari is the same as a jama of R7 *plus* cesses in Alwar;

(3) that the Alwar tahsils are agriculturally superior to Rewari. I have on various occasions ridden through many of the Rewari villages, and consider that as regards soil, well-water, etc., they are naturally inferior to the average of the three Alwar tahsils. In fact, they are similar in quality to the Tapukra *pargana* of Tijara and the Mandan *pargana* of Bahrar which touch Rewari and are regarded as the worst portions of the Alwar tract. I therefore consider that my rates in the northern tahsils are supported both as regards their pitch and their relation to one another by the Rewari rates of 1877, allowance being made for differences in the standard of assessment, the amount of cesses, the rise in prices, and the relative fertility of the two tracts.

142. The Kot Putli tahsil of the Khetri Raj in Jeypore was assessed in 1889 by Mr. A. L. Tucker, C.S. Several of the Kot Putli villages adjoin Bahrar on the west, but generally the tract is inferior to Bahrar as regards soil and rainfall. It is closer to the Rajputana desert, and much of the *barani* being almost pure sand. Mr. Tucker's rates in villages assessed at one-fourth of the produce—the Alwar standard—were—

Comparison with rates of adjoining Native States.

				R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Superior chahi	.	.	.	3	8	9	to	2	13	0
Inferior „	.	.	.	2	9	3	to	1	14	0
Superior barani	.	.	.	0	15	0	to	0	11	3
Inferior „	.	.	.	0	6	0	to	0	5	0

The average of the *chahi* rates agrees pretty closely with the Bahrar figures, but the *barani* rates are lower all round, probably owing to the lighter soil and inferior rainfall.

I have been unable to obtain any rates for the Kot Kasim *pargana* of Jaipur which touches Tijara.

The Bawal *pargana* of Nahha, which runs with Bahrar and Mandawar, has been regularly assessed in recent years. The rates of the 14 Bawal villages adjoining Bahrar are—

						R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	
Chahi	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	0	to	3	2	10	per local bigha.
Irrigable	.	.	.	.	.	0	11	0	to	1	5	5	
Barani	.	.	.	.	.	0	6	6	to	1	4	3	

but owing to the difference in the standards of measurements which I have so far been unable to clear up, I am unable to compare these with the Alwar rates.

143. The southern tahsils, Katumbar and Rajgarh, do not adjoin British territory. Any comparison of their rates with those of adjoining Jaipur villages is out of the question, as the latter have never been surveyed or assessed on any regular system. Katumbar adjoins the Akhegarh and Nagar tahsils of Bhartpur, which are now under re-assessment, but for which I have not yet worked out rates.

Comparison of Katumbar and Lach-mangarh rates.

It lies, however, between Govindgarh and Lachmangarh which were re-assessed by me last year, and the rates of the tahsils are compared below :—

Tahsil.	CHANI.	DAHRI.				BARANI.					Average on cultivation.
	Average.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Total.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Katumbur .	3 4 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	1 9 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	...	1 2 7	1 10 8
Lachmangarh .	8 1 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 10 8	1 13 9	1 6 0	1 3 6	0 11 0	...	1 1 10	1 10 8
Govindgarh .	3 3 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 2 9	3 3 0	1 13 4	0 14 0	...	1 12 7	2 2 11

Katumbur has a better rainfall and a better soil all round than Lachmangarh, though the *Dahri* area in the latter is larger. The difference in the rates is inconsiderable, and I consider that, considering the difference in conditions, the Katumbur rates are relatively lighter than those of Lachmangarh.

144. To complete this chapter it is only necessary to add that, in addition to the jama, 3 per cent. cesses will be levied, *viz.*, 2 per cent. for schools and dispensaries as at last settlement, and 1 per cent. for roads. The latter was first imposed in 1896 for roadside trees at the rate of 8 annas per cent., but it will now be raised to 1 per cent., as in the eastern tahsils, and the proceeds devoted to the much needed improvement of the roads. At the same time the special cess of R1-9-0 per cent. levied on 8 villages in Tijara intersected by the new Alwar-Tijara road, and which comes to R133 per annum, will cease. Other miscellaneous cesses will be referred to in Part II.

The term of the new assessment will be for 20 years as already sanctioned, and it should begin from the *Kharif* of 1899.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE ASSESSMENT.

145. Part I of this Chapter has dealt solely with the assessment of *Khalsa* lands. This Part will deal with miscellaneous matters connected with the assessment.

146. As already explained, the assessment statistics do not include the figures for *Istamrari* villages—which have not indeed been surveyed—and the assessment proposed does not include the fixed sums paid by these villages—*viz.* :—

	R.
Tijara—Maharajabad ...	500
Mandawar—Pahal and Bawad ...	2,220
Katumbur—Rehti ...	500
Rajgarh— $\frac{1}{2}$ Thanaoli ...	100
TOTAL ...	<u>3,320</u>

The jama of *Istamrari* plots—which have been surveyed—is, however, included in the proposed assessment. These *Istamrari* plots have hitherto paid no cesses, but as cesses are now charged on *Istamrari* villages, they should also be levied on *Istamrari* plots. The *lambardars* should also receive *Mujrai* on the jama of such plots.

147. *Mafi* and *Jagir* grants of whole estates have not been included in the settlement operations for reasons explained in paragraph 44. These estates have as a rule never yet been surveyed, though a *thakbast* or plan of the boundary has been prepared, and the grantee is left to make his own arrangements with the zamindars as to the jama to be paid. In a few cases, owing to disputes between the two, the State has of its own motion or at the desire of the parties directed that a survey be made and the jama fixed in the regular way, but as a rule this is regarded by the grantees as an encroachment on what they consider their right to alter the jama as they please. The number of revenue-free estates with their total area and population has been shown in paragraph 4. The following statement shows the division of revenue free estates into (1) *Mafi*—which are generally (a) *Udhak*, i.e., held by temples, charitable institutions, or by Brahmins, Purohits, etc., and pay no commutation or other dues, (b) *Kansa* or maintenance grants; and (2) *Jagirs* which are generally held by Rajputs on condition of furnishing a certain quota of horses and horsemen for State service, and which also pay commutation (*Abwab*) and other dues, such as *chanda*, etc.:—

Tahsil.	Total No. of revenue-free estates.	No. held in <i>Mafi</i> .		Commutation and other dues levied on (4)	No. held in <i>Jagirs</i> Imam and <i>Madaris</i> .	Commutation (7) a.	Other dues (8) b.	No. held in <i>Jailat</i> .	Abwab, etc., (9) c.
		(Udhak.)	Other <i>Kansa</i> , etc.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				R. a. p.		R. a. p.	R. a. p.		
Tijara . .	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrar . .	13	2	...	...	11 and part of one village.	315 12 0	123 0 0	...	...
Mandawar . .	15	4	3	64 0 0	7	119 0 0	23 8 0	1	...
Katambar . .	8	5	1	50 0 0	3	27 2 0	...	...	...
Rajgarh . .	102	24	2	222 14 0	62	4,379 5 0	...	11	101
Total . .	141	35	6	703 14 0	83 and part of one village.	6,127 12 0	143 8 0	12	101

For further information as to these grants, I would refer to page 122 of Powlett's Gazetteer. In Bahrar the chief *Jagirdars* are a family of Bargujar Rajputs of Tasing, who jointly hold a large and valuable grant of 11 estates in a compact block on the south-west of the Tahsil. In Mandawar the most important are Thakur Kishen Singh Chauhan who holds the large estate of Bijwar in *Jagir*, and Rao Yusuf Ali of Mandawar who holds the estate of Hada-Heri as a grant for maintenance (*Kansa*). In Rajgarh the *Jagirdars* are chiefly Narukas, the most influential being Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., senior member of Council.

148. The petty *Mafis* or *Mafi* plots in *Khalsa* villages have come under settlement, the *Mafidar* being generally recognised as owner. The area details, rent, etc., of such land have been shown throughout in the assessment returns. The total area is shown in paragraph 89. A nominal assessment will now be imposed on such grants, but this of course will only be given effect to if the *Mafidar* so wishes. It will, however, be imposed in case of resumption. The *Darbar* has decided not to make petty *Mafis* liable to payment of cesses, but some of them at present pay commutation dues (*Abwab*), the amount of which

as well as the nominal jama now imposed on the petty *Mafi* area in *Khalsa* estates is shown below for each tahsil:—

Tahsil.	No. of villages in which there are petty mafis.	Total area.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total cultivated.	Nominal jama by rates.	Commutation dues.	REMARKS.
Tijara . .	21	(a) 5,088	1,178	35	2,728	3,491	5,692	R a. p. 212 4 0	(a) Includes one whole village Hasaunpur to be assessed.
Bahrar . .	90	4,486	1,897	72	2,744	4,710	8,983	...	
Mandawar . .	45	2,458	941	5	1,453	2,899	4,846	...	
Katambar . .	67	9,917	2,352	446	6,086	8,884	15,785	1,358 0 0	
Rajgarh . .	{ Khalsa 85 Jagir 27 }	9,427	4,291	394	4,203	8,898	25,451	22	

The commutation dues—R212-4—in Tijara, represent the proceeds of a cess levied from the *mafidars* of 4 villages, Tijara (R144), Saidpur (R44), Chah Pawta (R18-4), Balia Bas (R6), under the name of “*chitawan*” or “*Paranghi lag*”—the origin of which I have not succeeded in tracing. This cess has hitherto been levied by the *lambardars* by a varying rate on the crops of each harvest on *mafi* lands, and as it was considered part of the village assets at last settlement and taken account of in assessing, it has hitherto not been paid to the State. I now propose to exclude it from the village assets, to treat it as *abwab* or commutation to be paid direct to the State, and, at the desire of the *mafidars*, to distribute it by a fixed sum over *mafi* holdings. In the remaining tahsils also the commutation dues on *mafi* holdings, instead of being paid to the State, are realised by the *lambardars*, as in Lachmangarh (see paragraph 141 of last year's report), and credited against the *khalsa* jama, though this income was not taken account of in fixing that jama. In future these dues should be realised from the *mafidars* and credited to the State. This gives a further increase of R1,587-4-0 to the new assessment—chiefly in Katambar.

The *mafi* areas shown in the above table are based on the actual possession of the *mafidars* in 1897-98, when the general enquiry into titles, correctness of area, etc., had not yet been begun. The results of that enquiry, which is now being carried on for the whole State, will probably be to reduce the area. On the other hand, the nominal jama given for *mafi* lands by rates is rather lower than the demand that will be brought out by a village-to-village assessment. A large proportion of the *mafis* are held close to towns, and consist of land of superior quality which should bear an assessment above that of the average tahsil rates.

149. The question of maintaining or resuming *Chaukidara mafis* held from the State was raised in paragraph 142 of last year's report, and has not yet been finally disposed of. The area held by such *Chaukidars* from the State and the Zamindars in these tahsils is—

Tahsil.	FROM THE STATE.					FROM ZAMINDARS.		
	Number of estates.	AREA HELD.		NOMINAL, Jama by rates.	Abwab.	Number of estates.	AREA.	
		Total.	Cultivated.				Total.	Cultivated.
Tijara . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bahrar	3	68	68	141	...	12	119	116
Mandawar	2	37	37	93	...	11	141	141
Katambar	62	2,680	2,308	3,387	321	4	175	166
Rajgarh	34	579	554	1,750	...	41	668	602
TOTAL	101	3,914	2,967	5,271	321	69	1,103	1,025

The area held from the State is included in the total *masi* area in the last paragraph. It is inconsiderable in the northern tahsils, but large in Katumbar and Rajgarh. The *abwab* levied in Katumbar goes to the village, not to the State.

150. *Inam* and *Nankar* are paid from the Treasury in the form of cash allowances to certain Rajputs of position, and influential Chaudhries, as well as to Kanungos and other hereditary servants of the Raj.

In Tijara Abdullah Khan and Natha Khan and in Tapokra Sanawar Khan—three Khanzada Chaudhries—receive R120, 60 and 60, respectively. In Bahrur the Kanungo family of Bahrur receives R400 per annum *nankar* and R190, known as *faslana*, and the Kanungo family of Barod R80 *nankar* and 116 *faslana*. They have also a considerable area in *masi* and *Islamrar* and receive a small cash salary. The Chauhan Rana of Barod receives R120 *nankar*, and the other Jat and Thakur Lambardars of Barod R142 between them as *nankar* allowances, making a total of R742 *nankar* for this tahsil.

In Mandawar R1,110 is distributed as *nankar* among the family of the old Chauhan Rao, of which the Rao himself receives R856. He has also one village in *masi*, and another in *Islamrar*, and holds a high place among the Tazimi Sirdars of the State. Another Chauhan Thakur, Sheo Nath Singh of Karnikot, has a *nankar* allowance of R51, making the total for this tahsil R1,164 per annum. In Katumbar the *nankar* allowances come to R510, of which R100 go to the Kanungos of Sonkhar, and R410 to the lambardars of Sonkhar (R 50), Katumbar (R100), Masari (R50), Tasai (R50), Khara Meda (R50), Garu (R50), Dautiya (R50) and Mankhera (R10). In Rajgarh there is no *nankar*. The total for the 5 tahsils is R2,656. The Chaudhris, *i.e.*, leading agriculturists in receipt of these allowances, are I believe supposed in return to help in the administration and particularly in the matter of revenue collections, but their services as far as I have seen are of the most meagre kind. Before the settlement closes endeavours will be made to utilise this agency by allotting circles and defining their duties.

151. The Lambardars in Alwar are remunerated partly by the State, which allows them usually 3 per cent. on the jama, *Mujrai* or *lambardari* dues. and partly from the village *malba*, from which they receive 2 per cent. on the jama. The allowance from the State has hitherto been only 2 per cent. in these villages of Katumbar and Rajgarh which were formerly in Lachmangarh, and in Barod of tahsil Bahrur, but in these the rate has now been raised to 3 per cent. with the sanction of the Darbar. The percentage will also be allowed on the full demand, without the petty deductions that have hitherto been made. In some cases the *lambardari* allowances are still divided among the whole proprietary body. This is a relic of the old system under which the State took all the profits of cultivation, and the *mujrai* represented the allowance made to the proprietors through their representatives for the trouble of collection. Now that a substantive share of the profits is left to the owners, and the relative position and duties of lambardar, owner, and tenant have been defined, this system should cease, and the lambardars alone be recognised as entitled to the *mujrai*, it being left to them to share it privately with other owners if they so choose.

152. The former rates of *malba* & those now proposed are given in paragraph 135 of last year's report. In these tahsils I propose to follow the rates there adopted, viz.:—

[illegible]

Of which, two per cent. will in each case go to the lambardars to supplement their *mujrai* allowance, and the remainder will be applied to *legitimate* village expenses. The latter have been carefully defined in the new *Wajib-ul-Arz*.

153. Alwar is singularly free—thanks to the action of Majors Cadell and

Miscellaneous cesses.

Powlet at last settlement in remitting a multitude of petty but annoying cesses, and to the subsequent action of the late Maharaja in abolishing *begar* or forced labour—from the many oppressive imposts and exactions common in most Native States. Besides the obligation to pay the *Khalsa* jama with 3 per cent. cesses to the State and the rates of *malba* for village expenses shown in the last paragraph, there is no other general obligation. Certain villages in Bahrur, Mandawar and Rajgarh are required to cut a fixed amount of grass for a fixed remuneration in the State Runds as described in paragraph 98, and in Tijara the obligation has been commuted for a money payment. This relic of *begar* will now be abolished if, that is possible, and, if not, arrangements will be made to minimise the hardship involved.

A few more petty cesses have survived or have been newly introduced.

In the Tijara *pargana* a fee of 8 annas is levied per village since 1895, of which one-fourth goes to the maintenance of a mosque in the tahsil, and three-

Tijara.

fourths to the maintenance of a temple built by the Tahsildar, at whose instance the cess was probably established. In the Tapokra *pargana* a similar fee of 8 annas per village is levied for the maintenance of a temple. These are trifling sums, but the system of extra cesses is a bad one, and having once been formally abolished they should not be reintroduced. I think, therefore, these institutions should be supported from the *Pun* department of the State. In Tapokra on the abolition of the separate tahsil, it became necessary to make revenue payments in the Tijara treasury, but for the convenience of the Tapokra villages a money tester (Photadar) is maintained at Tapokra to receive such payments. He is remunerated by a cess of one anna per cent per annum on the Tapokra revenue. This comes to about Rs. 45 per annum and is unobjectionable, but I think the State might also abolish this payment.

In Bahrur, the Kanungos realise Rs. 24 from two villages—Zainpur Bas (Rs. 20) and Aklimpur (Rs. 4) the origin of and authority for which are not explained.

Bahrur.

This will now cease.

In Mandawar Rs. 57 is realised from the four villages of Ramsinghpura, Manka, Mothubas and Jalabas as Kanungo's fees and credited to the State. There is

Mandawar.

now no justification for these extra payments which probably escaped the general abolition by an oversight, and they should cease from the new assessment. In this tahsil also 8 annas per annum is levied per village—112 *Khalsa* and 2 *Istamrar*—for the part remuneration of a local Hakim. As the State levies a separate cess of 1 per cent. for dispensaries and maintains none in this tahsil, this extra cess is quite unjustifiable and should now be abolished.

In Katumbar the payment of Rs. 4 by the village of Samuchi to the *killadar* was abolished by order of the Darbar, dated 30th July 1898. The 18 villages formerly in Lachmangarh pay Re. 1 per annum to a Pundit for reading the sacred books, Re. 1 per annum to the Imam of a mosque at Lachmangarh, and about 4 annas per annum to a Mathra ascetic who lives only on milk. The *raison d'être* of these payments has now ceased with the transfer of the villages to another tahsil, and the cesses should be abolished as in Lachmangarh or be left voluntary. Their imposition seems to have been irregular. In Rajgarh no such miscellaneous cesses have yet been traced.

I have dwelt on the necessity of abolishing the compulsory payment of these items, because though trifling they may form a vicious precedent for the imposition of more onerous and harassing exactions hereafter, and now that the

State demand is being enhanced, the State cesses raised from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. and the rate of *malba* reduced, this small concession might be thrown into the opposite scale.

154. Hitherto there has been no regular system for remitting the assessment of land injured by the action of the Sahibi or other *nalas*, or assessing land newly formed and brought under cultivation. In Tijara and Katumbar no rules are required, though it may be necessary to take account of damage done to 3 or 4 villages in Tijara by sanding from the Landoha. For the remaining three tahsils and other tracts general rules will be framed.

The necessity of having a semi-fluctuating assessment for certain areas in Rajgarh attached to the Deoti, Mallana and Talao *bands*, which are often submerged, has been explained in paragraph 18. The area so affected has been carefully defined in the village maps, and is as follows :—

No.	Band.	Village.	AREA SUBJECT TO DILUVION ALLUVION.			REMARKS.
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
			Big. Bis.	Big. Bis.	Big. Bis.	
1	Patwariwala . . .	Talao	20—14	0—18	21—12	Including masf.
2	Talao	"	184—15	10—4	194—19	
3	Mallana	Kheriya Bas	140—3	109—8	249—11	With masf.
4	"	Tahla	169—17	23—9	193—6	
5	"	Mallana	15—5	1—4	16—9	
6	Ram Sagar or Deoti .	Ram Sagar	56—1	441—14	497—15	With masf.
7	" "	Rajpura (bas) . . .	42—0	0—9	42—9	
8	" "	Maratta	29—15	0—15	30—10	
9	" "	Deoti	120—11	24—8	144—19	
10	" "	Nurbas	24—8	5—15	30—3	
11	" "	Lanki	40—2	0—7	40—9	
	TOTAL	843—11	623—11	1,467—2	

The area at present under cultivation will be assessed for 1899-1900 as it stands, and in future account will be taken of the annual changes owing to the greater or less area submerged, and the assessment will vary accordingly.

155. The dates proposed and sanctioned for the revenue instalments in the eastern tahsils, are suitable for these tahsils also as conditions in that respect are similar, viz. :—

Kharif—1st instalment—25th November—10th December.

2nd " 20th December—5th January.

Rabi—One instalment—1st to 31st May.

In this connection I may quote an agricultural proverb, which, though it applies more aptly to past than to present conditions, deserves to be put on record.

"Anáj aya bál men Jama le-le bál men ; Anáj aya per men ; Rupaia aya der men ; Anáj aya kothi men, Rupae Zamindar ki hoti men ; Anáj aya cháki men, Rupae raha báki men."

"If the corn is still in ear collect the jama at once; If the corn has come to the threshing floor, the jama will come in late. If the corn has been brought home you must seek for the jama in the zamindar's flesh. If the corn gets to the grinding stone your jama has remained unpaid."

This looks at the matter from the Collector's point of view, but to the Zamindar it is a great relief not to be pressed for the revenue till he has been able to harvest and dispose of at least part of his crop.

In giving out the new assessment particular care will be taken to apportion it among the two harvests with due regard to the area and value of the crops raised in each, and full weight will be given to the Zamindars' wishes in the matter.

Summary of proposals.

156. The chief points for which sanction now required are—

- (1) The proposed new assessment (paragraph 136).
- (2) The reduction to be given for *Chauthbat*, *Istamrari* and leniently assessed holdings and estates (84 and 135).
- (3) The proposals for remission and collection of arrears (74 and 138).
- (4) The proposed revenue rates (139).
- (5) The proposed method of assessing *dahri* lands (18).
- (6) The fixing of the term of settlement, rate of cesses (144), *Malba* (152), revenue instalments (155), as in the eastern tahsils.
- (7) The realisation by the State of commutation dues on *mafi* holdings (147).
- (8) The abolition of miscellaneous cesses (153).

The two most important are (1) and (3) the question of the total assessment and of the disposal of arrears. These have from time to time been discussed by me with the Political Agent Lieut.-Col. Jennings, R. E., and the pitch of the assessment for the whole State has been practically settled by the orders on last year's report. The remaining points are matters of detail most of which have been already discussed in connection with the eastern tahsils and can be disposed of here on similar lines in communication with the Political Agent and State Council. I must here acknowledge the hearty co-operation and assistance which I have received throughout the work from Lieut.-Col. Jennings and the State Council. Their intelligent interest in the settlement and their promptness in disposing of the numerous references made and smoothing over any difficulties that arose, have rendered my task a comparatively easy one, and have enabled me to push on the work more rapidly than I anticipated when I undertook it. The tact and sympathy with which the Committee presided over by Dewan Bahadur Balmokand Dass have disposed of the numerous disputes between the villages and the State departments have also much facilitated the progress of the settlement.

157. Before closing this report I must apologise for its great length which is partly due to the fact that it deals with five tahsils in four separate blocks with widely different conditions, and partly to the fact that in the absence of previous reports it seemed desirable to put together all the available information regarding the past revenue history and present conditions of these tahsils, which might not only be a help towards determining the new assessment, but also be of some use as a reference for the future revenue administration. In both of these objects my work has been much lightened by the excellent reports furnished to me by the three Deputy Collectors Munshi Gauri Sankar, Munshi Amar Singh and Munshi Ralla Ram in which they have left nothing connected with the revenue administration of their charges unnoticed. From the beginning all three have worked with a zeal, ability and integrity, which have won for them the confidence of the people and the commendations of the Darbar. Their assessment work is but a small portion of their duties which include the disposal of all cases relating to title, possession, shares, such as are usually decided by the Civil Courts, as well as of the innumerable miscellaneous cases and disputes the settlement of which is essential to the preparation of a correct and up-to-date record.

General remarks and notice of officers.

The following table will show the amount of miscellaneous cases—omitting regular suits—which have been disposed of by the settlement establishment in these tahsils:—

Tahsil.	Inheritance.	Desertion.	Partition.	Mortgage.	Sale.	Gift.	Redemption.	Exchange.	Errors in old records.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Disposed of by Deputy Collectors.	REMARKS
Tijara . .	2,429	634	521	935	38	35	4	23	3,896	228	8,743	2,988	
Bahrer . .	2,038	...	1,187	450	36	167	12	1,920			5,810	...	
Mandawar . .	1,196	...	2,257	521	10	87	3	2,415			6,489	...	
Katumbur . .	1,133	...	156	76	13	...	...	684			2,061	1,380	
Rajgarh . .	2,033	...	1,006	976	61	...	...	2,735			6,811	3,173	
Total . .	8,829	634	5,127	2,957	158	289	19	23	11,650	228	29,914	7,541	

Orders were passed on all the more difficult cases by the Deputy Collectors themselves, while the simpler cases in which there was no dispute were disposed of by the Sadar-Munsarims under their supervision.

The work done generally in connection with the revision of the record and the re-organisation of the Patwari and Kanungo establishment has been separately reported to the Political Agent. In next year's report, when formulating assessment proposals for the three remaining tahsils, I hope to be able to put on record the action taken to improve the Patwari and Kanungo agency and thus secure the maintenance of a correct annual record.

158. In conclusion I solicit the favour of early orders on this report as it is essential to the carrying out of the programme of work laid down that the new assessment of these five tahsils should come into force from next *kharif*, and to secure this they should if possible be announced in August, as it will take two or three months to make a careful distribution over holdings. The total costs of the settlement up to 30th June 1899 has been Rs. 3,10,158-7-8.

M. F. O'DWYER, I.C.S.,

Settlement Commissioner.

Alwar and Bhartpur States.

Simla, 23rd June 1899.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

Showing yearly rainfall 1876-98 (April-March).

Year.	Tijara.	Bahrar.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.
1876-77	19.23	16.69	11.26	18.80	19.05
1877-78	7.63	2.37	10.53	5.24	7.74
1878-79	24.18	12.35	26.44	24.94	30.81
1879-80	22.14	13.65	16.11	27.51	38.20
1880-81	14.40	6.31	5.25	13.32	23.44
1881-82	21.86	24.63	12.50	30.19	28.65
1882-83	28.41	14.70	16.82	24.51	27.33
Total 7 years .	137.05	95.70	100.96	144.51	175.22
Average 7 years .	19.57	13.66	14.42	20.64	25.03
1883-84	8.37	18.24	19.84	11.50	20.36
1884-85	22.94	16.99	17.35	25.46	40.30
1885-86	29.93	27.75	28.90	25.75	35.54
1886-87	22.96	14.70	21.03	11.26	19.20
1887-88	33.93	30.20	30.84	29.21	34.44
1888-89	25.81	21.10	19.31	16.40	18.03
1889-90	17.62	14.25	17.41	13.50	23.97
1890-91	25.60	20.10	24.96	17.77	22.65
Total 8 years .	187.16	163.33	179.64	150.85	214.31
Average 8 years .	23.39	20.42	22.45	18.86	26.80
1891-92	26.61	14.65	18.47	22.73	20.37
1892-93	25.66	21.21	19.51	28.57	26.36
1893-94	39.57	26.90	28.39	27.68	31.09
1894-95	27.85	20.12	23.18	23.89	31.78
1895-96	8.10	16.10	14.87	12.30	13.83
1896-97	12.14	12.83	15.63	20.14	20.52
1897-98	14.57	14.27	27.64	21.08	18.17
Total 7 years .	154.50	126.08	148.24	156.39	162.12
Average 7 years .	22.07	18.01	21.18	22.34	23.16
Total 22 years .	475.71	385.11	428.84	451.75	551.65
Average 22 years .	21.76	17.53	19.49	20.53	25.08
1898-99	18.40	17.96	16.61	14.72	22.97
Average 23 years .	21.61	17.52	19.37	20.45	24.93

Appendix B.

Showing monthly rainfall from 1882-83.

Name of month.	Total.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total	Average. Bahor and Mandawar 17 years, Tijara 16 years and other tahsils 15 years.
April	Tijara .	...	...	...	...	...	...	.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.15	.01
	Bahor .	.60	...	...	.14	...	...	.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	.16	...	...	...	1.40	.08
	Mandawar .	...	...	.25	...	...	.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.39	...	.92	.05
	Katumbur .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.50	...	...	...	...	.17	...	...	...	.67	.04
	Rajgarh .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	Tijara .	...	.35	...	2.20	...	...	.15	1.00	.20	1.17	1.18	2.30	...	...	.50	...	1.07	10.62	.66
	Bahor .	1.31	3.55	...	2.38	.30	...	...	.30	...	.85	.88	1.43	...	...	...	.85	2.61	11.76	.87
	Mandawar .	.67	.95	.67	1.00	.20	.10	...	...	...	1.03	.72	.84	...	.45	...	.52	.79	8.27	.49
	Katumbur .	...	1.35	...	2.39	.50	...	.50	...	...	...	.71	.28	...	...	...	.63	...	6.38	.42
	Rajgarh .	...	2.40	...	3.70	.67	...	...	.36	.25	.25	.33	1.13	.75	...	.10	...	...	10.44	.70
June	Tijara .	...	.05	1.81	1.55	5.00	1.60	.40	.08	4.55	1.82	1.31	1.84	2.15	3.00	.60	2.6	1.15	32.36	2.93
	Bahor .	1.85	2.38	2.69	2.78	2.15	...	.50	1.40	3.65	1.25	.30	1.60	1.78	3.01	1.23	.80	.49	91.50	1.85
	Mandawar .	2.26	3.60	4.24	2.20	4.67	1.25	1.30	5.22	4.13	1.50	2.86	3.05	3.04	2.49	.99	.67	2.75	61.32	3.03
	Katumbur .	...	.40	3.35	2.20	.75	.30	.75	.45	3.10	...	2.41	2.19	3.69	3.44	1.30	2.60	...	27.23	1.83
	Rajgarh .	...	3.35	4.81	2.55	9.36	.84	.38	1.63	3.87	.72	1.14	3.40	2.53	1.20	1.36	.66	...	33.39	2.23

July.	Tijara	...	2:40	4:22	4:78	11:40	10:10	8:11	4:34	11:50	5:01	5:33	20:29	6:12	3:15	8:33	5:00	8:61	119:29	7:40
	Bahrar	...	7:74	67	5:78	6:10	...	6:60	5:10	4:20	2:41	1:78	7:55	6:20	7:47	7:61	4:62	11:14	91:07	5:39
	Mandawar	...	6:35	2:21	6:76	7:22	5:58	5:27	3:44	8:40	3:35	3:37	11:39	5:23	4:97	8:65	5:20	7:45	107:19	6:31
	Katambar	...	2:35	3:35	7:50	5:20	5:97	8:17	2:45	3:71	3:45	1:55	11:15	3:53	4:79	11:05	10:43	...	85:48	5:70
August	Rajgarh	...	2:35	8:34	5:37	9:35	15:60	5:74	7:52	5:33	2:95	6:32	11:20	5:72	6:45	6:78	6:23	...	107:31	7:15
	Tijara	...	30	3:19	19:35	3:74	18:90	7:10	10:90	2:35	4:95	10:44	5:53	8:42	2:40	90	4:10	5:01	108:58	6:79
	Bahrar	...	2:45	4:13	14:02	5:45	...	6:50	6:35	2:75	3:91	10:08	7:41	3:09	4:40	2:30	5:77	2:00	82:31	4:39
	Mandawar	...	3:22	3:05	12:26	6:48	5:28	3:36	4:57	4:57	3:44	7:28	4:72	5:06	5:01	3:95	15:86	5:05	100:30	5:90
September	Katambar	...	2:40	4:44	12:44	2:14	16:99	2:70	10:40	4:60	5:65	12:50	6:50	8:12	2:50	4:62	2:18	...	98:48	6:50
	Rajgarh	...	1:18	7:50	18:26	3:13	14:07	5:77	13:78	6:41	4:70	10:43	5:09	9:30	5:04	10:40	8:07	...	125:44	8:30
	Tijara	...	4:37	11:00	20	1:00	1:30	7:00	...	3:30	9:23	4:34	3:78	7:10	...	...	1:25	1:35	57:72	3:61
	Bahrar	...	1:53	5:38	30	...	...	3:30	...	7:70	3:13	4:74	3:39	2:31	25	60	1:14	1:25	37:22	2:19
October	Mandawar	...	2:25	4:43	2:33	1:33	11:04	1:07	93	5:24	3:04	3:26	5:05	4:08	53	...	55	20	52:03	3:06
	Katambar	...	4:30	7:60	...	1:30	4:35	3:40	...	3:30	9:32	8:07	2:51	5:73	80	42	3:07	...	57:07	3:34
	Rajgarh	...	9:28	15:40	1:25	66	2:70	4:15	...	3:38	8:04	5:73	5:39	9:23	15	...	1:35	...	68:52	4:57
	Tijara	...	...	1:53	...	90	...	90	...	...	2:34	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	6:52	41
November	Bahrar	...	...	2:42	...	30	...	1:30	60	35	1:74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6:01	39
	Mandawar	...	...	1:00	97	...	97	60	56	...	2:00	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	7:38	43
	Katambar	...	...	5:30	...	15	...	48	...	...	3:46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9:39	60
	Rajgarh	...	...	3:35	...	16	...	55	15	98	1:39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7:58	51
	Tijara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	1:30	08
	Bahrar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	104	...	...	1:74	10
	Mandawar	...	...	...	...	...	43	55	48	...	...	...	53	...	...	145	...	...	3:44	20
	Katambar	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	120	...	...	9:12	21
	Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	60	...	...	1:00	13

Appendix B—continued.

Showing monthly rainfall from 1882-83—continued.

Name of month.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	TOTAL.	Average. Bahrer and Mandawar 17 years, Tjara 16 years and other tahals 15 years.
Tahsil.																			
Tjara70	...	.20	...	...	.30	...	.33	.75	2.25	.50	.35	...	.51	5.89	.37
Bahrer	1.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.93	.32	2.83	.49	...	...	.30	5.97	.35
Mandawar98	...	1.20	...	...	...	.30	.30	1.30	.16	.72	2.31	.68	.32	...	.25	11.55	.68
Katambar25	.30	...	...	...	.15	.20	...	.41	...	1.10	.30	.65	...	...	3.46	.23
Rajgarh12	1.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	.33	...	1.15	.16	.98	...	...	4.67	.91
Tjara20	...	.20	...	.80	...	.60	.89	1.39	.45	...	.05	...	...	8.17	.51
Bahrer50	...	.60	...	.35	...	.80	...	.05	.98	1.50	2.67	.12	...	...	...	11.33	.87
Mandawar	1.20	.20	.10	...	.10	.70	.25	.75	1.50	1.33	.36	...	...	...	8.42	.50
Katambar20	.60	.30	.62	.30	.25	...	.32	.25	.98	2.89	...	...	...	...	8.35	.56
Rajgarh20	.33	.87	...	.62	...	.43	1.36	1.13	2.17	.58	...	...	...	7.98	.53
Tjara60	...	...	...	1.61	.20	.56	...	...	2.17	5.77	.36
Bahrer	1.39	...	.21	.20	...	1.09	4.50	.26
Mandawar49	...	1.00	.23	.87	.32	.62	.29	...	1.45	7.55	.44
Katambar15	...	...	...	.69	.7	...	...	...	1.57	3.13	.21
Rajgarh49	...	...	.36	.26	...	.10	.23	...	1.30	3.68	.34

February .

March	Tijara . . .	...	...	...	45	...	63	60	10	170	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	23
	Bahrar . . .	100	09	...	65	...	40	70	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	21
	Mandawar . . .	...	77	...	76	...	10	67	08	62	...	24	27	41	09	...	...	...	401	29
	Katambar . . .	...	10	...	62	...	20	...	20	170	...	35	...	38	...	...	...	...	355	24
	Rajgarh . . .	...	...	...	118	...	...	14	35	160	...	67	...	150	...	...	...	...	544	36
Total	Tijara . . .	...	837	2294	2993	2296	3893	2581	1763	2560	2661	2566	3957	2785	810	1214	1457	1840	38007	2250
	Bahrar . . .	1471	1824	1699	2775	1470	3020	2110	1425	2010	1465	2121	2690	2012	1610	1283	1427	1796	32208	1899
	Mandawar . . .	1882	1984	1735	2390	2103	3084	1931	1741	2196	1847	1951	2889	2318	1487	1568	2764	1661	36331	2137
	Katambar . . .	...	1150	2546	2575	1126	2921	1640	1360	1777	2273	2875	2768	2389	1230	2014	218	...	30724	2048
	Rajgarh . . .	...	2036	4030	3554	1920	3144	1803	2379	2265	2037	2636	3109	3178	1383	2053	1817	...	37643	2509

Appendix C.

Showing prices—harvest and bazar—before and since last Settlement.

Period.	Tahsil.	Detail of prices.	Kharif.										Rabi.						
			Cotton.	Bajra.	Jawar.	Mung.	Masb.	Moth.	Tobacco.	Gur (unrefined Sugar).	Maize.	Flax.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Bajra.	Olseeds Tara.	Sarsbat.	Zira.
ambat 1927-32 = A. D. 1870-71—1875-76	Tijara .	Harvest .	11	30	30	30	30	37	11	..	..	..	25	37	33	..	18	..	..
		Bazar .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bahror .	Harvest .	11	30	33	28	24	30	..	..	..	..	23	31	29	..	18	..	..
		Pazar .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mandawar .	Harvest .	11	29	32	27	23	32	..	..	..	..	22	31	28	..	17	..	..
		Bazar .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Katumbur .	Harvest .	12	31	34	32	27	35	9	10	..	12	25	34	31	32	19	16	..
		Pazar .	11	30	32	32	26	35	8	10	..	12	24	33	31	32	19	12	..
	Rajgarh .	Harvest .	12	36	37	10	30	23	..	..	35	14	24	33	33	..	..	..	..
		Bazar .	..	26	28	24	21	37	6	8	29	12	20	20	24	..	..	20	..
ambat 1933-43 (excluding the famine year 1934). = A. D. 1876-77—1886-87	Tijara .	Harvest .	11	20	23	25	27	34	12	..	..	23	34	33	..	15	..	..	4
		Bazar .	9	22	23	21	17	27	..	..	..	18	26	23	21	13	..	..	4
	Bahror .	Harvest .	10	29	33	20	21	32	..	..	..	22	29	29	..	16	..	..	..
		Bazar .	9	25	27	24	19	26	..	..	..	20	23	25	..	14	..	..	..
	Mandawar .	Harvest .	10	23	32	27	25	35	..	..	..	22	30	26	..	16	..	..	..
		Bazar .	10	23	26	23	18	25	..	..	..	20	28	26	..	14	..	..	..
	Katumbur .	Harvest .	11	29	31	30	25	33	8	9	..	13	24	33	30	32	22	15	..
		Bazar .	11	25	25	25	21	27	6	9	..	10	19	27	23	25	22	13	..
	Rajgarh .	Harvest .	12	27	32	..	25	..	..	..	31	14	23	30	23	..	..	16	..
		Bazar .	..	23	23	23	20	25	7	..	25	12	19	26	23	..	..	13	..

[illegible]

Appendix D.

Showing crop experiments and rate of outturn.

Tahsil.	Particulars.	Name of crop.	CHAHIL.		DAHRI.			BARANI.				REMARKS.
			Wells.	Other sources.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	
Tijara.	Number of experiments.	Cotton.	Md. S. 2	Md. S. ...	Md. S. ...	Md. S. 1	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual .	"	1 37	...	...	1 20	...	...	...	...	...
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	3 20	3 0	2 20	2 20	2 0	1 20	1 20	0 20	0 20	
Bahror.	Number of experiments.	"	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual .	"	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	2 20	2 0	
Mandawar.	Number of experiments.	"	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
	Actual .	"	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	1 23	3 25	...	
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	4 0	...	...	...	...	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 0	
Katambar.	Number of experiments.	"	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Actual .	"	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 30	...	
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	4 20	3 15	4 0	3 25	...	2 20	2 0	1 30	...	
Rajgarh.	Number of experiments.	"	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Actual .	"	4 15	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	...	...
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	5 0	4 20	4 20	4 0	3 20	3 0	2 20	2 0	...	
Tijara.	Number of experiments.	Bajra.	17	...	...	...	...	15	...	12 0	6	
	Actual .	"	6 15	...	...	...	...	16	...	5 17	5 33	
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	8 0	7 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	...	3 0	2 20	
Bahror.	Number of experiments.	"	4	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	...	
	Actual .	"	6 33	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	4 16	...	
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 20	3 20	2 20	
Mandawar.	Number of experiments.	"	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	
	Actual .	"	7 33	...	...	...	...	...	4 33	4 10	2 28	
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	7 0	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	2 20	2 0	
Katambar.	Number of experiments.	"	14	...	2	1	...	...	27	7	...	
	Actual .	"	4 0	...	4 20	5 25	...	...	3 33	3 10	...	
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	7 10	...	6 0	5 25	...	5 20	5 0	3 20	...	
Rajgarh.	Number of experiments.	"	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Actual .	"	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	...	...
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 20	3 20	3 20	2 20	
Tijara.	Number of experiments.	Jawar.	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Actual .	"	6 35	...	...	...	...	2 20	...	...	...
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	8 0	...	5 0	3 20	3 20	3 0	...	2 0	1 20	
Bahror.	Number of experiments.	"	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
	Actual .	"	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	6 16	...	...
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	3 0	2 0	
Mandawar.	Number of experiments.	"	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
	Actual .	"	6 1	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 1	...	...
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	4 0	3 0	2 0	
Katambar.	Number of experiments.	"	9	...	...	1	...	...	32	3	...	
	Actual .	"	5 4	...	...	9 15	...	...	3 23	1 12	...	
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	6 0	...	6 0	5 0	...	4 0	3 0	2 0	...	
Rajgarh.	Number of experiments.	"	20	...	2	3	...	3	25	1	...	
	Actual .	"	9 0	...	5 12	2 22	...	4 36	7 20	4 15	...	
	Averages .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed .	"	8 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	4 20	4 0	3 20	3 0	

Appendix D—contd.

Showing crop experiments and rate of outturn—contd.

Tahsil.	Particulars.	Name of crop.	CHANI.		DAHRI.			BARANI.				REMARKS.
			Wells.	Other sources.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknot.	Mattiya.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	
			Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	
Tijara	Number of experiments.	Masina	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	3 30	...	...	...	...	2-20	...	3 30	3 5	
	Assumed . }	"	10 0	8 0	5 0	3 20	3 20	2-20	...	2 0	1 2	
Bahrar	Number of experiments.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3 20	...	
	Assumed . }	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	2 0	2 0	
Mandawar	Number of experiments.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 17	...	...
	Assumed . }	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	2 0	2 0	
Katambar	Number of experiments.	"	2	...	2	...	...	...	18	6	...	
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	1 29	...	2 37	...	...	...	1 28	2 12	...	
	Assumed . }	"	4 20	...	5 0	3 25	...	3 20	3 0	2 20	...	
Rajgarh	Number of experiments.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 25	...	
	Assumed . }	"	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 20	3 0	
Tijara	Number of experiments.	Wheat	22	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	15 21	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	10 38	...	
	Assumed . }	"	8 0	7 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	1-20	...	1 20	1 0	
Bahrar	Number of experiments.	"	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	13 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed . }	"	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	4 0	3 0	
Mandawar	Number of experiments.	"	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	...	
	Assumed . }	"	10 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	3 0	
Katambar	Number of experiments.	"	30	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	12 24	15 25	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed . }	"	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	3 0	...	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments.	"	7 3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	13 20	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed . }	"	11 0	10 0	8 20	...	...	5 0	4 20	...	...
Tijara	Number of experiments.	Barley	7 2	4	3	...	...	3	...	5	1	
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	15 34	12 14	15 25	...	...	12-3	...	6 21	4 15	
	Assumed . }	"	12 0	10 0	5 0	3 20	3 20	2-20	...	2 0	1 20	
Bahrar	Number of experiments.	"	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	16 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed . }	"	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	3 0	2 0	
Mandawar	Number of experiments.	"	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	14 36	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	...	...
	Assumed . }	"	13 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	4 0	3 0	2 0	
Katambar	Number of experiments.	"	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	16 26	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed . }	"	14 5	12 10	8 30	7 0	...	...	4 0	...	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments.	"	10 7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual . } Averages . {	"	17 7	...	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed . }	"	15 0	13 20	12 20	...	...	6 0	5 0	...	...

Appendix D—continued.

Appendix D—continued.

Showing crop experiments and rate of outturn—continued.

No.	NAME.	CULT.	DATE.	YIELD.	PERCENT.	REMARKS.
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Appendix D—continued.
Showing crop experiments and rate of outturn—continued.

Taluk.	Particulars.	Name of crop.	CHANI.		DARJI.			BARANI.				REMARKS.
			Wells.	Other sources.	Present.	Former.	Barabai.	Chilnot.	Mattiya.	Bhar I.	Bhar II.	
			Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	
Tijara	Number of experiments	Gram	...	...	...	...	0 1	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	9 20	8 0	5 0	3 20	3 20	...	...	...	1 20	...
Bahar	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawar	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katambar	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	6 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	7 15	...	12 20	3 5	7 8	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tijara	Number of experiments	Bejar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahar	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawar	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katambar	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tijara	Number of experiments	Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahar	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawar	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katambar	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix D—continued.

Showing crop experiments and rate of outturn—concluded.

Showing crop experiments and rate of culture													
Tahsil.	Partioulars.	Name of crop.	CHANI.		DAHRI.			BARANI.				REMARKS.	
			Wells.	Other sources.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknot.	Mattyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.		
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Tijara	.....	Vegetables	16 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	0 5 8	0	5 8 0	5 0 0	
Babror	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawar	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katambar	.....	"	14 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	2 0 0	4 0 0	...	...
Rajgarh	.....	"	18 0 0	16 8 0	12 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	...	...
Tijara	.....	Other food crops.	...	...	7 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...
Babror	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawar	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katambar	.....	"	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	...
Rajgarh	.....	"	15 8 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...
Tijara	.....	Tobacco	Md. 3-20	3-0	3-0	2-20	...	2-20	...	2 0	1-20	
Babror	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawar	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katambar	.....	"	8 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajgarh	.....	"	13 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tijara	.....	Non-food Corps (til.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babror	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawar	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katambar	.....	"	Md. 2-20	...	2-20	2-0	...	1-20	1-10	1-0	...	
Rajgarh	.....	"	8-0	7-0	6-0	5-0	4-20	4-0	3-20	3-0	2-0	
Tijara	.....	Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babror	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawar	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katambar	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajgarh	.....	"	...	R50	...	R50	...	...	...	...	...
Tijara	.....	Zira	2-0	1-20	...	...	...	1-0	...	...	...
Babror	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawar	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katambar	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajgarh	.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tijara	Number of experiments	Maize	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	Averages	Md. 11-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed		" 10-0	...	...	...	...	2-0	...	...	...
Babror	Number of experiments	"	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	Averages	" 9-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed		" 16 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawar	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	Averages	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed		" 16 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katambar	Number of experiments	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	Averages	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed		"	...	...	...	...	3-0	2-20	...	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments	"	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	Averages	Md. 14-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed		" 10-20	9-20	...	...	...	6-0	5-0	4-1	...	

Appendix E.

Showing the value of produce in Tijara Tahsil.

Showing the value of produce in Tijara Taluqa.								
Crop.	Total area under crop.	Total produce.	Deductions for failed crops.	Deduction for fodder.	Balance.	Rate.	Amount.	
							Rs.	
Cotton . . .	2,685	3,800	456	...	3,344	11	12,160	
Bajra . . .	94,606	274,943	32,993	...	2,41,950	27	3,58,446	
Jawar . . .	817	2,253	270	225	1,758	30	2,344	
Maize . . .	15	142	17	...	125	29	173	
Masina . . .	22,831	45,382	5,415	9,073	30,804	30	41,152	
Vegetables . . .	264	...	132B.	...	132B.	Rs. 5 to 16.	1,211	
Other food crops . . .	7	7B.	Rs. 7 to 8.	45
Non-food crops . . .	212	477	57	...	420	11	1,527	
TOTAL (KHARIF)	1,21,437	3,26,997	39,238 and 132B.	9,298	2,78,461 and 139B.	...	4,17,058	
Wheat . . .	5,276	27,402	1,370	...	26,032	20	52,064	
Barley . . .	18,811	1,58,545	7,927	9,513	1,41,105	29	1,94,628	
Gram . . .	6,802	21,799	1,090	...	20,709	28	29,584	
Bejar Gochini . . .	1,522	5,017	251	...	4,766	28	6,808	
Oilseeds . . .	3,794	10,330	516	1,722	8,092	14	23,120	
Vegetables . . .	794	...	397B.	...	397B.	Rs. 5 to 16.	6,227	
Tobacco, etc. . .	146	510	25	...	485	11	1,764	
Cummin seed . . .	268	534	26	...	508	5	4,064	
TOTAL (RABI)	37,413	2,24,137	...	...	...	...	3,18,259
TOTAL (BOTH CROPS)	1,58,850	...	...	...	...	...	7,35,317

B.=Bighas.

B.=Bighas.

Showing value of produce in Bahror.

Crops.	BARANI (WITH KHATLI AND DAHRI BARISH).										REMARKS.												
	CHANI.				MATTIYAR.																		
	Bhur I.				Bhur II.																		
	Area.	Deductions for failed crops and fodder.	Balance.	Ratio of produce per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.	Area.	Deductions for failed crops and fodder.	Balance.	Ratio of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.													
Cotton	3,168	352	317	5	1,585	2,579	258	2,321	2 1/2	5,803	233	23	210	2 1/2	525	4	4	2	8	7,921	Rs. 28,803	Rate per rupee in seers. Grand total of produce in maunds. Total value in Rs.	
Bajra	87,077	395	356	7	2,492	54,366	5,437	48,929	3 1/2	1,71,232	30,428	3,043	27,385	3 1/2	95,848	1,888	1,700	2 1/2	4,251	2,73,843	26		4,12,597
Jawar	12,157	166	134	8	1,072	11,612	2,203	9,409	5	47,040	344	65	279	3	837	35	28	3	56	48,995	30		65,337
Maize	91	9	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 16 per bigah.		1,313
Masina	28,651	2	..	..	..	9,919	2,249	4,670	2 1/2	11,675	20,157	6,551	13,606	2	27,212	1,573	1,061	2	2,122	41,009	29		50,554
Vegetables	40	41	37	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 16 per bigah.		656
Other food crops	23	20	18	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 12 chahi Rs. 6 ba-rani.		234
Non-food crops	44	11	10	..	..	32	3	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 12 chahi Rs. 6 ba-rani per bigah.		300
Total Kharif	1,31,257	1,078	966	..	5,149	76,516	10,154	65,362	..	2,35,760	51,163	9,682	41,481	..	1,24,422	3,500	2,793	..	6,437	3,71,768	..		5,74,493
Wheat	1,712	1,631	1,599	10	15,970	23	1	22	5	110	8	..	8	4	32	..	..	..	..	10,112	20		32,224
Barley	9,113	8370	7,554	14	1,05,756	914	59	555	5	2,775	129	13	116	3	348	..	..	..	..	1,08,879	28	1,53,541	
Gram	5,439	67	63	8	504	5,160	259	4,901	5	24,505	212	10	202	3	606	..	..	..	..	26,015	27	37,919	
Bejar	757	75	72	11	792	653	32	621	6	3,726	29	1	28	..	81	..	..	..	..	4,599	28	6,570	
Sarshaf	3,381	176	125	8	1,000	2,965	680	1,685	4	6,740	722	207	515	4	2,060	118	84	2	168	9,963	14	28,450	
Vegetables	956	956	454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 16 per bigah.	7,934	
Tobacco	57	57	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 12 chahi 6 ba-rani per bigah.	649	
Total Rabi	21,415	11,382	9,919	..	1,24,022	8,915	1,031	7,784	..	37,826	1,100	231	869	..	3,127	118	84	2	168	1,65,173	..	2,08,670	
Total both harvests	1,52,672	12,461	10,876	..	1,59,171	84,331	11,185	73,146	..	2,73,016	52,263	9,913	42,350	..	1,27,549	3,618	741	..	6,705	5,36,941	..	8,43,169	

BARANI.

Crops.	CHHAR.				CHHAROT.				MATTIYAL.				BHEER I.				BHEER II.				Grand total of produce in maunds.	Rate per rupee in seers.	Total value in Rs.							
	Total area under crop.	Area.	Deduction for failed crop and fodder.	Balance.	Rate of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.	Area.	Deduction for failed crops and fodder.	Balance.	Rate of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.	Area.	Deductions for failed crop and fodder.	Balance.	Rate of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.														
Cotton	1,444	466	46	420	4	1,680	109	11	98	24	245	688	69	619	24	1,348	165	17	148	24	370	16	2	28	3,871	11	14,077			
Rajra	45,809	185	19	166	7	1,102	1,892	183	1,649	3	4,947	18,761	1,878	10,885	3	50,655	23,222	2,322	20,900	24	52,250	1,809	181	1,028	2	3,256	25	1,79,632		
Jawar	8,532	49	9	40	8	320	1,727	328	1,399	5	6,995	6,393	1,214	5,179	4	20,716	358	68	290	3	870	5	1	4	2	8	30	38,516		
Masina	28,596	...	...	...	...	...	43	13	30	24	75	7,127	2,317	4,810	24	12,025	10,527	6,347	13,186	2	26,360	1,899	617	1,282	2	2,564	29	59,685		
Vegetables	10	10	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12 per bigah.	108	
Other food crops.	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12 chahi.	30	
Non-food crops	115	21	2	19	...	...	9	1	8	...	...	73	7	66	...	...	10	1	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6 barani.	738	
Total Kharif	81,500	733	77	656	...	3,162	3,720	536	3,184	...	12,262	33,012	5,483	27,559	...	84,944	43,283	8,755	34,528	...	79,850	3,721	801	2,930	...	5,856	...	1,86,074	...	2,89,716
Wheat	3,781	3,485	174	3,311	10	33,110	...	...	...	...	...	99	5	94	5	470	176	9	167	4	608	21	1	20	3	60	20	34,308	20	68,616
Barley	12,559	11,491	1,121	10,370	13	1,34,810	144	14	130	5	650	550	54	496	4	1,984	321	31	290	3	870	53	5	48	2	96	28	1,38,420	28	1,97,728
Gram	13,683	91	5	86	8	688	1,744	87	1,657	5	8,285	10,814	541	10,273	4	41,092	934	47	887	3	2,661	100	5	95	2	190	27	52,916	27	78,393
Bejar	1,465	251	13	238	11	2,018	128	6	122	5	610	972	49	923	4	3,692	114	6	108	3	324	...	...	...	...	...	28	7,244	28	10,848
Sirshaf	12,311	236	68	108	7	1,176	532	3	379	34	1,327	9,385	2,698	6,687	34	23,405	2,088	600	1,438	3	4,464	70	20	50	2	100	14	30,472	14	87,062
Vegetables	1,030	1,630	856	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12 per bigah.	9,288	
Tobacco	93	73	5	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3 barani.	1,056	
Total Rabi.	45,522	17,277	2,242	15,035	...	1,72,402	2,548	260	2,288	...	10,872	21,820	3,347	18,473	...	70,643	3,693	693	2,940	...	8,987	244	3	213	...	446	...	2,63,350	...	4,62,491
Total both harvests	1,30,031	18,010	2,319	15,691	...	1,75,564	6,208	796	5,472	...	23,134	54,862	8,890	46,032	...	155,587	46,916	9,448	37,468	...	88,837	3,975	832	3,143	...	6,302	...	4,49,424	...	7,42,207

Crop.	AREA.				PRODUCE IN MAUNDS.										Total value of produce in Rs.								
	CHAIL.		DAHRI.		BARANI.		CHAIL.		DAHRI.		BARANI.		Total.	Deductions for failed crop.		Deductions for fodder.	Balance.	Rate per rupee in					
	Wells.	Other means.	Present.	Former.	Chiknot.	Matthiyar.	Bhur I.	Total.	Wells.	Other sources.	Present.	Former.							Chiknot.	Matthiyar.	Bhur.		
Cotton	2,269	44	3	200	59	348	24	431	2,947	10,244	147	12	719	147	696	42	885	12,007	1,501	..	10,806	11	39,295
Bajra	63	..	3	1,811	823	27,851	3,406	32,080	33,967	453	..	18	10,189	4,520	1,39,255	11,931	1,55,702	1,60,363	16,636	..	1,49,726	25	2,39,561
Jawar	9	..	18	2,971	1,016	10,008	322	11,376	14,374	54	..	108	14,846	4,184	30,021	644	34,852	49,860	4,980	4,437	40,387	30	53,850
Maize	18	..	..	..	2	32	..	34	52	128	..	..	..	6	80	..	80	214	22	..	192	25	307
Masha	15	..	1	712	131	13,098	1,706	14,935	15,663	68	..	5	2,589	458	39,294	4,265	44,017	40,670	4,067	10,504	31,503	20	43,459
Gavar charri	23	..	3	418	163	4,403	580	5,146	5,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables	34	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	35	457	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	402	49	231	222	..	322
Other food crops	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	14	..	10	..	10	24	2	..	22	..	22
Non-food crops	22	..	2	226	98	2,454	151	2,703	2,953	56	..	6	452	147	3,067	151	3,365	3,878	389	..	3,489	11	12,089
Total Kharif	2,453	44	30	6,340	2,322	58,197	6,189	66,718	75,575	11,191	147	148	28,800	9,468	2,12,431	17,023	2,38,923	2,79,516	27,952	15,212	2,36,352	..	3,89,404
Wheat	2,600	77	..	38	..	1	..	1	2,716	23,374	612	..	228	..	3	..	3	24,217	1,310	..	23,007	20	46,014
Barley	9,362	476	11	389	..	44	..	44	10,282	1,32,424	5,802	96	2,723	..	176	..	176	1,41,221	7,061	..	1,41,160	28	1,91,658
Gram	212	11	30	1,973	503	2,065	42	9,630	4,856	1,271	55	180	9,833	2,012	8,310	126	10,478	21,818	1,092	1,038	19,718	27	29,213
Bejar	214	8	370	501	14	52	2	68	1,161	1,934	40	1,850	2,255	56	156	5	217	5,646	282	..	5,324	37	7,917
Sarahaf	301	19	14	273	37	190	10	237	844	1,501	93	62	1,092	130	570	25	723	3,476	173	826	2,477	15	6,606
Vegetables	518	98	1	14	1	39	..	40	671	7,250	1,168	8	85	5	152	..	161	8,672	432	4,121	4,119	..	4,119
Tobacco	381	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	3,198	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,313	166	..	3,153	11	11,165
Total Rabi	13,591	714	426	3,183	555	2,411	54	3,020	20,939	1,70,244	7,851	2,196	16,248	2,293	9,401	156	11,760	2,08,394	10,416	5,985	1,91,995	..	2,97,921
Total both harvests	10,044	768	456	9,528	2,877	60,608	6,243	69,728	96,514	1,81,734	8,698	2,311	45,057	11,671	2,31,832	17,179	2,50,682	4,87,915	38,368	21,197	4,88,350	..	6,86,125

Showing value of

Crop.	Detail of chaks.	AREA.											
		CHAKI.		DAHRI.			BARANI.				Total under crop.		
		Wells.	Other sources	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhar I.	Bhar II.	Wells.	Other sources.	
Cotton . . {	Chak I . .	595	173	8	...	...	2	38	...	...	816	2,975	779
	" II . .	2,063	297	39	5	65	126	635	39	...	3,269	10,315	1,336
Bajra . . {	" I . .	71	2	4	...	...	16	492	31	...	616	497	12
	" II . .	385	54	59	9	166	603	4,502	1,703	417	7,903	2,695	324
Jawar . . {	" I . .	132	3	733	...	...	380	2,535	15	...	3,798	1,056	21
	" II . .	162	13	616	63	1,041	1,526	12,903	404	16	16,779	1,296	91
Maize . . {	" I . .	4,104	242	150	...	...	16	203	3	...	4,718	45,144	2,420
	" II . .	2,221	196	98	...	44	7	34	1	...	2,601	22,210	1,764
Masina . . {	" I . .	10	...	74	...	...	60	494	18	...	656	90	...
	" II . .	11	3	16	3	63	83	2,731	1,707	506	5,128	99	24
Indigo . . {	" I . .	3	4	7	...	...	...	61	...	...	75	150	200
	" II . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetables . {	" I . .	53	9	104	...	...	5	...	...	...	171	1,060	163
	" II . .	92	32	53	...	...	...	21	...	...	198	1,472	430
Other food crops {	" I . .	8	3	25	...	...	9	31	...	...	76	128	45
	" II . .	10	...	7	2	13	3	86	...	...	121	150	...
Non-food crops {	" I . .	54	1	58	...	...	20	84	...	...	217	432	7
	" II . .	44	1	10	3	19	33	370	15	5	500	352	7
Gawar Charri . {	" I . .	24	...	...	...	...	1	30	1	...	56	...	...
	" II . .	17	2	27	1	24	23	447	242	51	834	...	...
Total Kharif . {	Chak I . .	5,054	437	1,163	...	...	509	3,968	68	...	11,199	51,532	3,643
	" II . .	5,035	598	955	91	1,440	2,403	21,720	4,111	995	37,333	35,589	4,026
Wheat . . {	Chak I . .	1,093	93	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,219	13,116	1,023
	" II . .	1,545	215	492	...	...	2	1	...	...	2,285	15,450	2,025
Barley . . {	" I . .	5,010	224	537	...	...	1	10	...	...	5,782	80,160	3,360
	" II . .	4,884	791	409	...	...	5	19	...	...	6,108	63,376	9,492
Gram . . {	" I . .	224	76	156	...	10	35	173	...	...	674	1,344	456
	" II . .	387	83	650	36	718	530	3,935	36	3	6,378	2,332	498
Bejar . . {	" I . .	93	2	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	107	1,116	22
	" II . .	315	12	95	...	...	...	7	...	...	420	3,150	103
Sarshaf . . {	" I . .	15	17	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	90	85
	" II . .	43	1	19	...	...	...	3	...	...	66	258	5
Vegetables . {	" I . .	29	47	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	580	816
	" II . .	598	115	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	9,568	1,725
Tobacco . . {	" I . .	76	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	1,064	36
	" II . .	92	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	1,104	70
Total Rabi . . {	Chak I . .	6,801	462	749	...	10	36	187	...	...	8,245	97,470	5,828
	" II . .	7,865	1,254	1,671	36	718	540	3,965	36	3	16,083	1,00,228	13,923
Total both Har-veste. {	Chak I . .	1,855	809	1,912	...	10	545	4,155	68	...	19,444	1,49,062	9,474
	" II . .	12,870	1,852	2,626	127	2,158	2,949	25,694	4,147	998	53,421	1,38,817	17,949
Total Tahsil . .		24,735	2,751	4,538	127	2,168	3,494	29,849	4,215	998	72,865	2,87,819	27,423

E.—contd.

produce in Rajgarh.

PRODUCE.								Deductions for failed crops.	Deductions for fodder.	Balance.	Rate per rupee in seers.	Total value of produce.
DAHRI.			BARANI.				Total produce.					
Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknet.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.						
36 176	... 20	... 227	6 878	95 1,583	... 78	... ...	3,891 14,118	122 526	... ...	3,769 13,592	11 11	13,705 49,425
24 351	... 45	... 830	80 2,432	2,214 16,883	108 5,961	... 1,047	2,035 30,571	208 2,233	... ...	2,727 28,238	25 25	4,363 45,341
5,131 4,522	... 408	... 5,725	1,900 6,104	11,408 48,386	53 1,414	... 48	19,569 67,994	1,255 4,837	1,099 3,789	17,215 59,368	30 30	22,953 79,157
1,200 781	... ...	... 264	80 35	812 136	9 3	... ...	49,665 25,196	1,535 764	... ...	48,130 24,432	28 28	68,757 34,903
518 112	... 18	... 340	240 332	1,976 10,924	54 6,828	... 1,518	2,878 2,095	200 1,586	669 4,652	2,009 1,397	29 29	2,771 19,251
350	...	...	...	2,440	...	...	3,140	216	...	2,924	Rs 30 per 100 md.	877
...
1,249 636	... ...	... ...	40 ...	... 148	... ...	... ...	2,510 2,736	77 90	608 661	1,825 1,985	... ...	1,825 1,985
303 81	... 20	... 104	63 21	186 516	... ...	... ...	722 895	34 53	... ...	688 842	... ...	688 842
348 60	... 15	... 86	80 132	294 1,295	... 45	... 10	1,161 2,002	54 133	... ...	1,107 1,869	11 11	4,025 6,796
...
9,155 6,728	... 526	... 7,576	2,489 9,434	19,425 79,876	224 14,329	... 2,623	86,471 1,63,707	3,701 10,222	2,376 9,102	80,391 1,44,383	... ...	1,19,964 2,37,700
330 3,414	... ...	... ...	... 10	... 5	... ...	... ...	14,469 20,931	434 628	... ...	14,035 20,306	21 21	26,733 3,673
6,981 4,090	... ...	... ...	6 30	50 95	... ...	... ...	90,557 82,083	2,719 2,469	2,635 2,393	85,203 77,221	29 29	47,521 1,06,512
936 4,500	... 180	50 3,590	175 2,120	779 14,756	... 126	... 9	3,740 26,101	162 1,694	107 792	3,471 25,615	27 27	5,142 37,943
90 769	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 31	... ...	... ...	1,241 4,019	38 123	... ...	1,203 3,926	28 28	1,719 5,608
25 95	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 9	... ...	... ...	203 367	6 11	... ...	197 356	15 15	525 949
81 72	... ...	... ...	... 24	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,510 11,989	45 342	366 2,762	1,099 8,285	... ...	1,099 8,285
20 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,120 1,174	33 35	... ...	1,087 1,139	11 11	3,953 4,142
8,166 12,961	... 180	50 3,590	151 2,184	845 14,896	... 126	... 9	1,12,840 1,18,097	3,437 5,302	3,108 5,947	1,06,295 1,36,843	... ...	1,56,692 2,02,122
17,631 19,689	... 706	50 11,166	2,670 11,618	20,250 94,772	221 14,465	... 2,632	1,99,811 3,11,804	7,138 15,524	5,484 15,049	1,86,639 2,81,231	... ...	2,76,656 4,39,822
37,310	706	11,216	14,288	1,15,042	14,679	2,632	5,11,115	22,662	20,533	1,67,920	...	7,16,478

Appendix H.

Orders by the State Council, Alwar, regarding alienation of land, paragraph 66 of Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer's Assessment Report, dated 21st December, 1898.

RULES.

1. All agricultural land shall be made inalienable except to Jaddis or members of the village community, or in extreme cases to agricultural classes, who should, if possible, be of the same tribe. Trading classes shall be entirely excluded.

2. It is further provided that—

(a) If by any chance any outsider shall acquire Biswadari rights by gift, sale or mortgage, in contravention of rule 1, he shall be made to pay 2 annas in the rupee over and above the Jama, with retrospective effect from the date he improperly acquired the land.

NOTE.—The State could claim full assets (instead of $\frac{2}{3}$ rd assets + 2 annas in the rupee) as he has no valid claim to the one-third assets, which the State ordinarily foregoes in favor of the old proprietors, but to realise the full assets would, the State Council consider, be difficult, as it would, on each occasion, necessitate a needlessly lengthy enquiry.

(b) Also, in the absence of express orders from the Durbar to the contrary, the transaction by which he wrongfully obtained possession shall be at once considered cancelled.

(c) In the case of gift, sale or mortgage of Biswadari rights to permissible classes, the previous consent of the Durbar is necessary, and the transaction must be registered in the Land Revenue Courts.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing, it shall be left to the discretion of the Durbar to make, in any special cases, exceptions in favor of enterprising landlords with capital, the reason for so doing being clearly recorded, also the terms on which they are to have the land (*e. g.*, more than two-thirds net assets might possibly be taken).

3. (a) The right of an hereditary occupancy tenant (Maurusi Kashtkar, *i. e.*, one who has held for 12 years or upwards) to transfer his interest in land by gift, sale or mortgage, has not been recognised by the State, but it is known that private transactions of this nature have not been infrequent, it is therefore, hereby strictly laid down that in future an occupancy tenant shall not alienate his right, except with the express consent of the proprietor or proprietors (Biswadars), and then only to Jaddis or members of the village community, the proprietors having, of course, a preferential claim, and that the right can, under no circumstances, be obtained by outsiders by gift, sale or mortgage. Should such a transaction, as is contrary to the above orders, come to light, it shall be deemed, *ipso facto*, null and void, and the tenant making the transaction shall be considered to have forfeited his right of Maurusi Kasht in the land.

(b) In the case of gift, sale or mortgage of Maurusi Kasht to the permissible classes mentioned, such will not be recognised unless duly registered at the time in State Revenue Courts, and in all cases the previous sanction of the Durbar or the officers duly appointed by them in this behalf is necessary.

TAHSIL TIJARA—No 1.

Comparative area statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Detail.	Detail of settlement.	Total area.	UNCULTIVATED.					Total uncultivated.	Other State land exempt from assessment.	Follow more for than one year.	CHIKTOR.				MATYAR.				BRUH I.			
			STATE JUNGLES.			UNCULTURABLE.					Chabl.	Dabrl.	Barandl.	Total.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Barandl.	Total.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Barandl.	Total.
			Rond.	Hills.	Other.	Cultivable.																
	Last settlement	2,63,372	..	..	2,720	63,440	14,869	81,059	Cultivated 119 Uncultivated 5,102 Total 5,231	..	..	68	..	09	12,143	1,913	30,925	44,881	3,134	270	63,075	70,879
KHALSA	Now	2,52,160	..	..	14,557	60,813	11,101	76,571	Cultivated 214 Uncultivated 4,086 Total 5,170	650	03	238	..	331	15,899	6,778	39,721	56,398	5,000	4,353	67,583	78,912
MAYI	Last settlement	4,786	..	..	..	1,027	185	1,313	..	1	..	..	..	..	450	8	122	1,416	171	..	1,355	1,569
	Now	5,038	..	..	..	1,010	81	1,097	..	..	..	..	..	..	861	27	769	1,617	278	8	1,312	1,568

Comparative area statement—concl'd.

Detail.	Detail of settlement.	24	25	26	27	Area II.										TOTAL OF COLUMNS 13 TO 27.										REMARKS.
		Chabl.	Dharl.	Durand.	Total.	Grant.					Dist.					Grand Total.	Kharul.	GARDENS.		Total of all cultivation.						
						Permanent sources.		Temporary.	Total.	Present.	Former.	Barishl.	Total.	Durand.												
						I.	II.																			
Kharul	Last settlement	168	250	50,000	51,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,67,002
		778	1,003	35,250	37,069	14,513	5,070	1,322	21,773	8,291	1,021	3,150	12,433	1,35,634	1,69,759	..	..	..	..	1,69,759		
Miyi	Last settlement	19	..	635	658	673	..	..	673	..	..	..	8	8,873	8,873	..	..	..	..	..	8,873
		39	..	657	696	1,084	63	26	1,178	13	11	12	35	2,728	3,041	..	..	..	..	3,041		

[illegible]

TAUSIL TIJARA—No. 3.

Statement of revenue collections and balances.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of settlements	Total Jam.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE		JAMA OF RECOVERED MAPIS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sambat 1016	Beginning of 3 years . .	1,01,324	1,03,667	797	...	860	..	...	..
Sambat 1019	End of 3 years	1,28,789	1,21,114	3,430	...	4,241	...	...	...
Sambat 1010	Beginning of 10 years . .	1,20,045	1,37,708	975	...	1,172	...	...	...
Sambat 1029	End of 10 years	1,31,735	1,31,312	220	...	163	...	...	..
Sambat 1029	Summary	1,49,020	1,49,625	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1033=1576-77 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,54,100 27 }	{ 1,51,700 27 }	400	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1034=1577-78 . .	10 years settlement . .	1,54,100	91,843	30,061	...	20,491	...	...	...
Sambat 1035=1578-79 . .	10 years settlement . .	1,55,840	1,37,020	...	25	6,757	12,039	...	...
Sambat 1036=1579-80 . .	16 years settlement . .	1,57,035	1,49,300	...	16	2,554	5,675	...	...
Sambat 1037=1580-81 . .	10 years settlement . .	1,59,700	1,50,249	...	9	1,190	7,250	...	...
Sambat 1038=1581-82 . .	10 years settlement . .	1,59,950	1,49,650	...	...	2,032	8,259	..	...
Sambat 1039=1582-83 . .	16 years settlement . .	1,58,050	1,49,647	...	160	1,084	8,159	...	...
Sambat 1040=1583-84 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,790 500 }	{ 1,41,915 500 }	...	18	7,332	9,525	...	...
Sambat 1041=1584-85 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,779 531 }	{ 1,57,404 531 }	...	12	349	956	...	...
Sambat 1042=1585-86 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,700 500 }	{ 1,47,827 500 }	...	..	3 206	7,727	...	...

TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 3—contd.

Statement of revenue collections and balances—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of settlement.	Totals	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF MISSED MAJIS.		REMARKS.
				Emitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sambat 1913=1896-97 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,700 600 }	{ 1,49,902 600 }	...	25	2,331	6,409	...	...
Sambat 1914=1897-98 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,735 607 }	{ 1,49,578 607 }	...	...	3,726	5,431	...	...
Sambat 1915=1898-99 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,735 610 }	{ 1,49,039 610 }	...	...	3,576	5,920	...	...
Sambat 1916=1899-00 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,760 600 }	{ 1,50,457 600 }	...	11	3,278	5,016	...	...
Sambat 1917=1900-01 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,749 600 }	{ 1,54,911 630 }	...	5	2,131	2,259	...	...
Sambat 1918=1901-02 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,744 655 }	{ 1,59,036 655 }	...	20	427	252	...	...
Sambat 1919=1902-03 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,875 669 }	{ 1,58,875 669 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1920=1903-04 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,775 641 }	{ 1,53,776 641 }	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Sambat 1921=1904-05 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,875 658 }	{ 1,59,853 658 }	20	2	...	...	8	...	
Sambat 1922=1905-06 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,873 658 }	{ 1,59,863 656 }	20	...	...	...	8	...	
Sambat 1923=1906-07 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,873 645 }	{ 1,58,870 645 }	...	3	...	...	11	...	
Sambat 1924=1907-08 . .	16 years settlement . .	{ 1,59,870 629 }	{ 1,58,570 620 }	...	...	...	...	11	...	
Total . . . . .	....	{ 30,34,730 8,026 }	{ 31,47,091 8,026 }	39,601	316	01,032	84,001	45	...	

TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 4.

Tribal ownership and tenures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Form of tenure	Leading tribes.	No. of owners.	No. of proprietary holdings.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of last year.	No. of tenancy holdings.	No. of occupancy tenants.	No. of non-occupancy tenants.	REMARKS.
Bhayachara { Imperfect=20 Perfect = 9	Meos	6,443	2,500	1,62,361	63,646	85,471	4,460	121	3,409	Meos=120½
	Ahir	1,114	393	32,090	28,184	27,271	622	50	732	Ahir=20½.
	Khanzada	604	266	27,758	10,743	20,673	1,316	135	939	Khanzada=17½.
	Gujar	684	370	14,601	12,393	12,360	420	15	305	Gujar=13½.
	Jat	113	70	4,225	2,300	2,238	183	1	110	Jat=1½.
	Mahajan	7	1	1,433	1,302	1,242	114	2	127	Mahajan=1.
Pure Zamindari = 3. Joint Zamindari = 118.	Mali	67	9	1,671	1,334	1,269	140	4	160	Mali=½.
	Khatl	11	1	184	189	166	5	...	1	Khatl.
	Thakur	162	46	7,807	6,608	5,274	344	4	314	Thakur=4½.
	Brahman	26	6	1,014	927	637	70	...	73	Brahman=½
	Kayasth	4	1	303	289	367	16	13	6	Kayasth=½
	Sayyad	40	1	2,003	1,705	1,100	97	...	65	Sayyad=1.
	Sanl	10	5	313	249	368	17	13	8	Sanl=½.
	Faqir	26	10	437	416	234	10	...	10	Faqir=½.
Villages 100	Total	8,410	3,786	2,40,990	1,69,730	1,50,480	8,171	367	6,272	Khales.
	Miscellaneous castes . .	519	263	5,038	3,641	...	216	...	251	Misc.
	.....	...	4	5,170	214	...	18	...	15	State property
	Total	8,938	4,033	2,67,169	1,73,604*	1,52,400	8,406	367	6,539	* Includes Rs 500 for Maharaja bad istamar.

TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 6.

Statement of cultivating occupancy.

1.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Detail	Total cultivated	Cultivated by owners	AREA HELD FREE OF OR AT FAVOURABLE RENT.		AREA HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS				Detail.	RATES IN KIND.						CASH RENTS				Total area under tenants at will paying cash.	RATES PER BIGHA.		REMARKS.	
			Free of rent.	At favourable rent.	At owners rate, with or without improvement.	At other cash rates	At rents in kind.	Total.		Less than 1/2.		Total paying bigha.	At owner's rate.		At other rate.		On area in column 17.	On area in column 19.						
										1/2 to 3/4.	3/4 to 1.		Bhara.	Area.	Rs.	Area.			Rs.					
East settlement .	1,07,002	90,002	1,008	..	..	..	..	Irrigated .	5	..	5	..	1	11	2,664	..	3,797	..	0,462	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	..	..	On area in column 19.
MOV. KHAZAL.	(a) 1,49,840	90,600	1,04	323	3,513	483	81	4,033	Unirrigated .	474	05	416	..	2	957	21,873	..	34,050	..	57,610
										..	..	335	..	2	337	..	..	1,116	..	1,453	..	..	..
										470	05	421	..	3	908	24,657	21,008	38,447	30,115	63,072	1 0 3	1 0 4		
Mad	3,041	1,641	43	..	..	..	..	Total .	..	..	350	..	11	301	..	..	1,939	4,753	32	..	2 0 3	Mad.	

Total

TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 7.

Statement of rents by classes of soils.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detail.	Classes of soil	Detail of rents.	CASH RENTS.			OWNER'S SHARE OF CROP.		REMARKS.
			Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigha.	Share.	Area.	
KHALSA.	CHAHIL.	Average	Rs. 3,797	Rs. 10,496	Rs. A. P. 2 12 3	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Rs. 10 78 88	
	DAHL.	Average	1,859	2,792	1 8 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	332 72 63 467	
	CHIKNOT.	Average . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	MATTIAR.	Average	6,285	6,351	1 0 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{4}$	103 99 31 233	
	BHUR I.	Average	16,743	12,943	0 12 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	32 125 1 158	
	BHUR II.	Average	9,763	6,833	0 11 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	2 47 3 52	
	TOTAL.	Average	38,447	39,415	1 0 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$	579 421 3 95 998	

TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 7—concl'd.

Statement of rents by classes of soils—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detail.	Classes of soil.	Detail of rents.	CASH RENTS			OWNERS, SHARE OF CROP.		REMARKS.
			Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigha.	Share.	Area.	
MAFI.	CHANI.	Average	Rs. 897	Rs. 3,374	Rs. A. P. 3 12 2	Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$	Rs. 24	
	DABRI.	Average	15	42	2 12 9	...	..
	MATTIYAR BARANI.	Average	214	567	2 10 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	59	
	BHUR I. BARANI.	Average	435	603	1 6 7	$\frac{1}{4}$	192	
	BHUR II. BARANI.	Average	327	167	0 8 2	$\frac{1}{2}$	75	
	TOTAL.	Average	1,888	4,753	2 8 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	830	
STATE PROPERTY.	CHANI.	Average	70	371	5 4 10	...	...
	DABRI.	Average	18	58	3 3 7	...	...
	BARANI. MATIYAR.	Average	28	455	16 4 0	...	...
	BHUR I.	Average	25	110	4 6 5	..	...
	BHUR II.	Average	36	27	0 12 0	...	...
	TOTAL.	Average	177	1,021	5 12 1	...	...

TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 8.

Statement of cattle, carts, population, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DETAIL.	Horses.	Ploughs.	OXEN.		COWS.		SHEEP.		H.P. BUFFALOES.		Sheep and goats.	Horses and mares.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Camels.	Other.	Carts.	Detail.	POPULATION.						Total.	REMARKS.
			Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	CULTIVATORS.										NON-CULTIVATORS.		TOTAL.					
									Males.	Females.									Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Last settlement	8,030	4,191½	8,639	..	4,898	30	1,414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Last settle- ment.	..	..	..	..	27,829	23,573	51,702	
Present settlement.	8,672	5,747	13,105	1,719	25,240	371	7,915	41	376	..	25,008	573	536	..	102	..	123	1891.	..	..	..	..	25,113	23,303	49,451	
April 1893	..	6,619	16,198	5,413	16,294	4,905	6,309	2,515	251	1,269	33,910	860	860	2	271	..	559	1891.	18,356	15,905	9,601	8,324	28,017	24,729	52,716	

TAHSIL BAHOR--No. 1.

Comparative Area statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Detail.	Detail of Settlements.	Total area	UNCULTIVATED.				Culturable.	Total uncultivated.	Other State land exempt from assessment.	Fallow for more than one year.	CHIKNOT.				NATTIAR.				DHUR I.			
			STATE JUNGLE.		UNCULTUR- ABLE.						Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.
			Band.	Band.	Hills.	Others.																
Kharab	Last	22,483	2,519	..	11,202	26,667	25,246	65,664	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,986	..	75,575	87,561	1,366	..	61,881	65,950
	Now	23,050	2,731	..	10,751	20,882	27,111	61,481	25	1,719	..	..	..	..	15,717	1,713	78,616	96,106	1,050	..	56,531	57,931
Mati	Last	5,135	..	..	..	63	113	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,656	..	2,522	1,208	96	..	537	670
	Now	4,986	..	..	..	70	123	198	..	76	..	..	..	..	1,770	72	2,170	1,012	81	..	573	584

TAHSIL BAHOR--No. 1.--cont'd.

Comparative area statement.--cont'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Detail.	Detail of Settlements.	BUND II.				TOTAL COLUMNS 12 TO 27.										REMARKS.				
		Chahi.	Dabhi.	Barani.	Total.	CHANI.				DABHI.				Barani.	Total.		Chahi.	GARDENS.	Total of all cultivation.	
						Permanent.	I.	II.	Temporary.	Total.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.							Total.
KHALSA	Last	12	...	6,339	6,331	...	...	...	13,364	...	...	...	...	145,773	159,142	77	...	...	159,219	
	Now	2	...	4,981	4,936	11,761	5,008	...	16,769	...	...	1,743	1,743	140,461	158,973	836	12	10	159,531	
MAFI	Last . . . . .	...	...	93	93	...	...	...	1,782	...	...	...	...	3,172	4,954	...	...	...	4,954	
	Now . . . . .	...	...	63	63	1,254	597	...	1,851	...	...	72	72	2,741	4,664	...	43	3	4,788	

TAHSIL BAHOR—No. 2.

Crop Statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
KHARIF.																												
Dist.	COTTON.		BAWRA.		JOWAR.		MAIZE.		MUNGA, MUNG, MOH, MASH.		INDIGO.		GAWAR, CHAN.		VEGETABLES CAR- ROT, SUGARCANE AND GARDEN CROPS		OTHER FOOD- GRAINS, RICE KANGRI, ETC.											
	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Chabl.	Dabrl.
Last settlement	457	...	763	1,730	...	63,490	279	...	2,910	117	...	7	187	...	47,759	...	...	89	...	2,039	9	...	10	...	18	...	3,051	...
(Sambhat 1919=1892 93	203	...	573	2,355	...	68,078	1,070	...	12,172	93	...	...	4	...	40,814	...	...	203	...	4,453	18	...	...	...	5	...	3	...
Sambhat 1920=1893 94	1,316	...	15,962	1,657	...	44,405	605	...	11,071	104	...	...	0	...	40,080	...	...	151	...	5,753	10	...	...	...	13	...	3	...
Sambhat 1921=1894 95	1,200	...	14,332	1,040	...	51,503	605	...	10,604	113	...	...	30	...	31,331	...	...	167	...	4,904	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sambhat 1922=1895 96	541	...	6,124	2,232	...	50,361	577	...	11,103	100	...	...	7	...	34,401	...	...	341	...	5,683	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambhat 1923=1896 97	971	...	10,408	2,799	...	92,371	705	...	11,295	87	...	...	...	...	28,633	...	...	498	...	8,022	39	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,272	...	47,660	10,893	...	277,980	3,459	...	57,625	657	...	...	60	...	181,008	...	...	1,380	...	28,896	132	...	...	...	1	21	...	30
5 years' average	854	...	9,612	2,178	...	53,699	602	...	11,505	111	...	...	11	...	36,811	...	...	272	...	5,701	20	...	...	...	4	...	...	6
(Mad)	68	...	40	39	...	1,591	22	...	505	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	11	...	142	18	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Sambhat 1924=1897 98	362	...	2,810	305	...	60,632	160	...	11,591	91	...	...	...	...	23,649	...	...	117	...	0,811	41	...	...	...	5	20	...	3
(Khalsa)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TAHSIL BAHOR—No. 3.

Statement of revenue collections and balances.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of Settlements.	Total Jama	Realised	REMITTED ON DUCE.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MOTIS.		REMARKS
				Remitted	Reduced.	Sub- sequently realised	Still due	Realised.	Still due	
Sambat 1919 . . .	Beginning of 3 years* . . .	145,161	145,151	...	...	...	...	Istimrar. 511	...	
Sambat 1918 . . .	End of 3 years* . . .	145,151	145,151	...	...	...	...	511	...	
Sambat 1919 . . .	Beginning of 10 years* . . .	169,552	169,552	...	...	...	...	511	...	
Sambat 1929 . . .	End of 10 years* . . .	169,552	169,552	...	...	...	...	511	...	
Sambat 1920 . . .	Summary	176,065	176,065	...	...	...	...	511	...	
Sambat 1933 . . .	10 years*	183,073	183,073	...	...	...	...	{ M. 97 I. 511 }	...	
Sambat 1933=1876-77 . . .	10 years*	159,153	185,014	...	...	3,130	...	{ I. 511 M. 97 }	...	
* Sambat 1934=1877-78 . . .	10 years*	189,638	121,850	17,182	194	50,652	...	{ I. 511 M. 141 }	...	
Sambat 1935=1878-79 . . .	16 years*	190,404	180,780	...	...	3,307	371	{ I. 511 M. 140 }	...	
Sambat 1936=1879-80 . . .	16 years*	191,424	190,983	...	...	267	149	{ I. 511 M. 603 }	...	
Sambat 1937=1880-81 . . .	16 years*	191,624	191,104	...	110	107	213	{ I. 511 M. 679 L. 60 }	...	
Sambat 1938=1881-82 . . .	16 years*	192,314	190,223	...	...	1,530	556	{ I. 511 L. 60 M. 655 }	...	
Sambat 1939=1882-83 . . .	16 years*	192,314	192,261	...	53	...	...	{ I. 511 L. 60 M. 686 }	...	
Sambat 1940=1883-84 . . .	10 years*	192,461	187,194	...	...	4,670	631	{ I. 511 L. 310 M. 581 }	...	
Sambat 1941=1884-85 . . .	16 years*	192,461	191,518	...	204	450	250	{ I. 511 L. 310 M. 501 }	...	
Sambat 1942=1885-86 . . .	16 years*	192,267	191,903	...	44	50	251	{ I. 511 L. 316 M. 561 }	...	

* Rs 1 655 for progressive Jama.
Reduction of Rs 103-12 0 on account of Chaotibat allowed to Kanungos in Manza Anantpura.

Nota.—M— all resumed.

I.—Istimrar

L.—Lands held by Kanungos.

TAHSIL BAIHROH—No. 3—contd.

Statement of revenue collections and balances—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of Settlements.	Total Jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MAFIS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Redneed.	Sub- sequently recall-ed.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
Sambat 1913=1896-97.	16 years'	192,213	189,621	...	4)	2,981	271	1st year. L. 511 L. 346 M. 561	...	
Sambat 1914=1897-98.	16 years'	192,173	191,110	...	...	774	299	L. 511 L. 346 M. 561	...	
Sambat 1915=1898-99.	16 years'	192,173	191,005	...	...	268	...	L. 511 L. 346 M. 561	...	
Sambat 1916=1899-00.	16 years'	192,173	191,954	...	...	210	...	L. 511 M. 729 L. 346	...	
Sambat 1917=1900-01.	16 years'	192,173	192,173	...	...	...	...	L. 511 L. 346 M. 1,369	...	
Sambat 1918=1901-02.	16 years'	192,173	192,173	...	...	...	...	L. 511 L. 346 M. 609	...	
Sambat 1919=1902-03.	16 years'	192,273	192,273	...	...	...	...	L. 511 L. 346 M. 1,063	...	
Sambat 1920=1903-04.	16 years'	192,273	192,273	...	...	...	...	L. 511 L. 346 M. 1,062	...	
Sambat 1921=1904-05.	16 years'	192,273	192,167	...	...	...	80	L. 511 L. 346 M. 1,069	...	
Sambat 1922=1905-06.	16 years'	192,273	192,273	...	...	...	...	L. 511 L. 346 M. 1,324	...	
Sambat 1923=1906-07.	16 years'	192,273	192,273	...	...	...	...	L. 511 L. 346 M. 1,366	...	
Sambat 1924=1907-08.	16 years'	192,273	192,267	...	6	...	...	L. 511 L. 346 M. 1,450	...	
TOTAL	.....	4,408,009	4,318,402	17,181	651	63,417	3,417	L. 14,398 L. 8,379 M. 16,679	...	

NOTE.—M.—Maaf resumed.

1.—1st year.

I.—Lao held by Kanungos.

TAHSIL BAHOR—No. 4.

Statement of Tribal ownership and Tenures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Form of Tenure.	Leading tribes.	No. of owners.	No. of proprietary holdings.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of last year.	No. of tenancy holdings.	No. of occupancy tenants.	No. of non-occupancy tenants.	REMARKS.
Zemindari Khalis . . . 2	Hind Rajput Chauhan . . .	1,133	493	53,370	35,370	30,324	2,073	272	2,106	
Zemindari Bilijmal . . . 12	Rajput Bar Gujar . . .	173	170	15,173	9,319	10,668	1,271	64	749	
	Rajput Tor	13	2	3,340	596	670	30	...	32	
Pattidari Imperfect . . . 100	Ahirs	5,652	4,438	109,167	51,801	113,682	4,414	411	2,403	
	Jat	301	123	10,017	8,208	9,374	436	21	314	
Bhayachara Imperfect . . . 14	Gojars	431	198	17,126	10,830	14,707	655	32	660	
	Brahmins	619	329	9,474	7,617	7,914	562	26	444	
Pattidari Bhayachara Imperfect 2	Kayasths and Banias . . .	142	63	3,607	2,961	3,799	278	15	215	
	Muslim Rajput Chanhan . . .	1	1	45	17	81	...	...	...
	Pathan	173	68	2,140	1,807	3,005	179	25	125	
TOTAL . . . 130	TOTAL . . .	8,843	5,661	223,059	161,550	194,574	10,098	860	7,053	

TAHSIL BAHOR—No. 5.

Statement of Sales and Mortgages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Detail.	LAST SETTLEMENT.				FROM 1876-1886.									FROM 1887 UP TO DATE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	MORTGAGED.			Rate per bigah.	MORTGAGED.			SOLD.			MORTGAGED.			SOLD.			Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Rate per bigah.	Price.	Uncultivated.

Statement of cultivating occupancy.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Detail.	Total cultivated.	Cultivated by owners	AREA HELD FREE OF OR AT FAVOURABLE RENT.		AREA HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.				Detail.	RENTS IN KIND.						CASH RENTS.				Total area under tenants not will paying cash.	REMARKS.		
			Free of rent.	At favourable rents.	At owner's rates with or without malikana.	At other cash rates.	At rent in kind.	Total.		Less than 1/2			At owner's rates.			At other rates.		On area in column 17.	On area in column 19.				
										Share.	Area.	Total paying.	Share.	Rs.	Area.	Rs.							
Last settlement	159,200	168,661	2,068	2,284	487	276	15	777	Irrigated .	10	36	326	2	2,347	551	..	..	813	3,820	1,306	..	..	4 11 8
Holdings	19,670	8,573	1,013	2,284	487	276	15	777	Unirrigated.	80	8	761	2,347	11,061	907	704	..	1,069	7,233	3,410	..	..	4 0 0
Area	159,631	91,141	3,331	10,360	5,073	1,440	103	6,711		40	23	110	2	4,121	238	..	15,720	1,100	2,403	1,431	..	..	2 0 0
Impces . . . . .	..	..	..	11,860	6,106	1,786	..	7,002		438	78	1,169	2,347	4,312	1,001	11,023	..	22,325	33,427	35,810	..	..	1 11 0
Maas	4,798	1,361	..	362	..	160	20	189	Total	634	89	1,910	2,347	90,168	702	..	..	2,008	6,222	2,800	..	..	3 16 0

NOW,

TAHSIL BAHOR—No. 7.

Statement of rents by classes of soil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detail.	Classes of soil.	Detail of rents.	CASH RENT.			OWNER'S SHARE OF CROP.		REMARKS.
			Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigah.	Share.	Area.	
KHALSA.	CHANI . .	Average	1,658	7,222	4 6 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{2}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{4}{4} \end{array} \right.$	86 8 751 181	
	DAHBI . .	Average . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	BARANI	Chiknot.	Average . . . . .	...	...	...	...
		Mattiyar.	Average	15,893	31,863	2 0 0	...	...
		Bhur I.	Average	5,723	6,011	1 1 0	...	...
		Bhur II.	Average	710	553	0 12 9	...	...
	TOTAL . .	Average	22,326	38,427	1 11 6	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{2}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{4}{4} \end{array} \right.$	438 78 1,159 193	
	CHANI . .	Average	812	380	4 11 3	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{2}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{4}{4} \end{array} \right.$	19 85 326 167	
	BARANI	Mattiyar.	Average	1,107	2,329	2 1 6	...	...
		Bhur I.	Average	48	47	1 0 0	...	...
		Bhur II.	Average	41	27	0 10 6	...	...
	TOTAL BARANI	Average	1,196	2,403	2 0 6	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{2}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{4}{4} \end{array} \right.$	49 23 119 47	

Statement of cattle, carts, population, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Detail.	Houses.	Ploughs.	OXEN.		COWS.		SHE-BUFFALOES.		HE-BUFFALOES.		Sheep and goats.	Horses and mares.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Camels.	Others.	Carts.	Detail.	POPULATION.						REMARKS.	
			Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	CULTIVATORS. NON-CULTIVATORS.																	
									CULTIVATORS.										NON-CULTIVATORS.			TOTAL.				
									Males.	Females.									Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.
Last settlement .	9,848	3,871	9,657	..	15,618	13	4,328	..	..	..	6,319	134	462	..	208	..	468	Last settlement	..	..	..	..	29,506	21,296	50,802	
Now . . .	9,131	5,248	13,511	6,412	15,491	3141	5,657	2,421	476	724	21,884	301	1,438	31	509	..	1,608	1881 . . .	..	..	..	..	31,613	29,065	60,678	
																		1891 . . .	17,874	16,122	15,656	15,524	33,530	31,616	65,170	

TAHSIL BAHOR.

Statement of wells supplementary to Statement I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
AREA OF PERMANENT CHANL.				CHANL TEM- PORARY, i.e., OF PERMANENT DHEER DHEENK. CHANL.				PUCCA AND PUCCA KACHA AND KHAM.																
Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	LAST SETTLEMENT.				Now.								OUT OF WORKING.		DEER DHEENKES IN WORKING.		REMARKS.				
				In work.		Out of working.	Under construction.	Total.	Working at last Settle- ment.	Ufada wells of last Settle- ment restored.	Under construction at last Settlement and set working.	Drinking wells.	New wells set working.	Now working.		From before last Settlement.	Sunk after last Settlement.	Under construction.	Permanent.			Temporary.	DEPTH OF WELLS.	
				Wells.	Loos.									Wells.	Loos.									
3,364 16,781	708	1,159	160	2	870	630	15	2	5	101	763	1,275	149	7	5	6	..	1	61	17	Khalsa.
1,782 1,874	87	132	7	..	94	85	4	..	1	13	102	169	5	2	..	1	..	..	57	19	Mad.
15,116 18,075	795	1,291	167	2	964	715	19	2	6	3	855	1,434	154	9	6	5	1	1	59	18	Total.

TAHSIL BAHOR.

Statement showing the quality of well water, Tahsil Bahor (supplement to Statement No. I).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Detail.	TOTAL OF EXISTING WELLS.		DETAIL OF WELL WATER.																
	Wells.	Linos.	SWEET.		HAND.		BLACKISH.		SLIGHTLY DRAC-ISH.		SWEET OILY.		BITTER.		BITTER OILY.		BLACKISH OILY.		REMARKS.
			Wells.	Linos.	Wells.	Linos.	Wells.	Linos.	Wells.	Linos.	Wells.	Linos.	Wells.	Linos.	Wells.	Linos.	Wells.	Linos.	
Khakea	755	1,277	598	1,023	18	33	46	77	86	54	13	18	29	50	13	19	2	3	
Mafi	103	160	86	132	...	...	2	3	5	7	5	9	3	5	...	...	2	4	
Total	858	1,437	684	1,155	18	33	48	80	41	61	18	27	32	55	13	19	4	7	

TAHSIL MANDAWAR—No. 1.

Comparative area statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Detail.	Detail of settlement.	Total area.	UNCULTIVATED.				Culturable.	Total uncultivated.	Other State land exempt from assessment.	Fallow for more than one year.	CHENOR.				MATTAR.				DHUR I.			
			STATE JUNGLES.								Chabl.	Dabhl.	Barani.	Total.	Chabl.	Dabhl.	Barani.	Total.	Chabl.	Dabhl.	Barani.	Total.
			Band.	Band.	Hills.	Other.																
Khatra.	Last settlement	1,80,005	..	..	9,906	23,715	15,772	55,123	191	..	1,181	16	3,635	4,832	14,339	159	50,634	71,271	1,618	..	41,167	43,055
	Now	1,70,403	..	..	10,160	23,620	13,332	49,171	119	790	1,886	1,000	3,183	6,832	19,691	305	60,216	70,301	830	..	36,521	37,120
Mafi	Last settlement	2,503	..	..	..	10	22	102	..	..	32	..	94	120	770	..	964	1,710	62	..	423	488
	Now	2,453	..	..	6	27	22	64	..	..	91	5	92	118	809	..	920	1,765	83	..	879	462

Comparative area statement—contd.

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
Detail.	Detail of settlement.	Bhun II.				TOTAL OF COLUMNS 12 to 27.										GARDENS.		REMARKS.			
		Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Total.	CHANI.		DAHRI.				Total.	Barani.	Total.	Khali.	Chahi.	Barani.		Total of cultivation.		
						Permanent.	I. II.	Temporary.	Total.	Present.	Former.									Darih.	Total.
		27	..	5,021	5,048	..	..	..	17,215	..	..	..	234	1,06,817	1,21,206	722	..	..	1,21,968	
Khalan.	Last settlement			4,232	4,275	18,024	4,209	286	22,519	..	..	1,455	1,455	1,03,854	1,27,828	1,470	5	..	1,29,303	
	Now	43	..																		
Mad	Last settlement	..	..	46	46	..	..	..	870	..	..	..	..	1,521	2,394	7	..	..	2,401	
	Now	13	..	29	42	674	245	17	936	..	..	5	5	1,446	2,387	7	5	..	2,399	

Statement of crop.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
KHARIF.																											
Detail.	COTTON.			BAJRA.			JAWAR.			MAIZE.			MUSHA, MUSHA, MUSH.			INDIGO.			GAWAR, CHANDEL.			VEGETABLES, GARHOTS, SUGAR-CANE AND GARDEN CROPS.			OTHER FOOD-CROPS, RICE KANGNI, ETC.		
	Chabi.	Dabhi.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabhi.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabhi.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabhi.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabhi.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabhi.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabhi.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabhi.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabhi.	Barani.
Last settlement . . .	1,024	...	1,120	2,365	...	35,435	410	...	3,980	54	...	9	1.3	...	40,104	...	...	...	57	...	675	9	...	5	31	...	558
Sambat 1912-1913-1914-1915 . . .	1,284	...	1,620	4,516	...	36,446	1,201	...	7,513	31	...	...	160	...	31,920	...	...	...	175	...	3,532	5	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1915-1916-1917-1918 . . .	2,529	...	4,090	8,718	...	20,722	941	...	7,610	7	...	...	143	...	10,513	...	...	...	191	...	4,467	36	...	208	5	...	6
Sambat 1918-1919-1920-1921 . . .	2,141	...	4,024	4,031	...	36,061	1,063	...	8,294	34	...	...	137	...	21,765	...	...	...	201	...	2,907	6	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1922-1923-1924-1925 . . .	1,002	...	1,875	4,750	...	31,112	1,187	...	8,918	...	...	...	203	...	25,240	...	...	...	863	...	4,344	151	...	117	3	...	1
Sambat 1926-1927-1928-1929 . . .	1,823	...	3,301	5,004	...	37,527	1,423	...	9,172	7	...	1	116	...	26,102	...	...	...	1,035	...	1,968	35	...	3	9	...	52
Total . . .	8,819	...	16,495	22,019	...	1,01,898	6,115	...	41,913	79	...	1	817	...	1,45,409	...	...	...	5,465	...	2,0,118	233	...	338	16	...	59
5 years' average . . .	1,770	...	3,269	4,404	...	32,379	1,223	...	8,363	19	...	...	163	...	29,038	...	...	...	693	...	1,024	47	...	66	3	...	12
Kinla . . .	460	...	978	185	...	45,024	49	...	8,593	...	...	...	...	...	18,556	...	...	...	21	...	3,256	10	...	...	2	...	1
Man . . .	10	...	2	4	...	723	4	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	353	...	...	...	1	...	26	8	...	...	...	...	...

TAHSIL MANDAWAR No. 2.—contd.

Statement of crop—contd.

Detail.	KHARIF.										RABI.																						
	NON-FOOD CROPS TIL, FLAX, ETC.					TOTAL.			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			GRAM.			BEAR, GOORNI, GOJRA.			SARSHAP, TARA.			VEGETABLES, FRUITS, AND GARDEN CROPS.			NON-FOOD CROPS, TORAC, CO, ORJUM, ETC.			TOTAL.			Total both crops.
	Chabi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabri.	Chabi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dabri.	Barani.				
Last settlement	19	..	53	4,132	..	81,951	3,106	..	196	9,569	..	1,618	1,042	..	14,349	547	..	1,707	1,863	..	3,429	1,413	..	44	109	..	21	17,619	..	21,804	1,25,096		
Sambat 1949=1892-93	123	..	101	7,830	..	81,251	4,437	..	174	10,947	..	316	1,037	..	10,122	542	..	1,379	2,596	..	4,353	432	..	1	68	..	1	20,059	..	16,376	1,25,516		
Sambat 1950=1893-94	95	..	95	8,063	..	78,993	4,085	..	618	9,224	..	945	886	..	68,195	314	..	1,465	3,360	..	8,289	1,679	..	8	138	..	..	19,576	..	18,250	1,24,812
Sambat 1951=1894-95	204	..	99	8,117	..	73,681	3,541	..	334	9,493	..	763	1,358	..	10,935	260	..	908	3,639	..	9,120	1,655	..	9	92	..	..	20,028	..	22,119	1,23,945
Sambat 1952=1895-96	71	..	89	8,529	..	71,705	3,551	..	300	10,114	..	263	815	..	7,747	76	..	434	2,954	..	10,730	1,636	..	6	20	..	..	19,218	..	19,540	118,992
Sambat 1953=1896-97	143	..	213	9,694	..	81,214	3,895	..	194	13,435	..	5,989	497	..	4,184	32	..	1,567	1,310	..	6,839	1,771	..	9	41	..	..	20,981	..	18,802	1,30,721
Total	641	..	602	42,233	..	386,804	19,512	..	1,760	53,213	..	8,276	4,513	..	39,839	1,224	..	5,773	13,789	..	39,361	7,222	..	33	369	..	1	99,862	..	95,087	6,23,986		
5 years' average	123	..	20	8,447	..	77,361	3,902	..	352	10,643	..	1,655	908	..	7,977	245	..	1,153	2,758	..	7,872	1,441	..	6	72	..	..	19,972	..	19,01	1,21,797
Khalea	21	..	94	756	..	87,132	3,485	..	296	11,491	..	1,068	91	..	13,592	251	..	1,214	236	..	12,075	1,630	..	..	93	..	..	17,277	..	28,245	133,410
Mad . . . . .	..	..	..	35	..	1,331	154	..	4	3-8	..	1	4	..	238	13	..	29	6	..	198	56	..	..	5	..	..	616	..	470	2,452

Five Years, 1892-93 1896-97.

Sambat 1924=1897-98.

TAHSIL MANDAWAR—No. 3.

Statement of revenue collections and balances.—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of Settlement.	Total Jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MAPIS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due	
Sambat 1916 . .	Beginning of 3 years	1,18,398	1,18,398	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1918 . .	End of 3 years .	1,18,398	1,18,398	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1919 . .	Beginning of 10 years	1,28,453	1,28,453	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1928 . .	End of 10 years .	1,28,456	1,28,456	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1929 . .	Summary . .	1,44,115	1,44,115	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1933=1876-77	Beginning of 16 years	1,52,662	1,52,462	200	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1934=1877-78	16 years . . .	1,52,662	1,00,032	19,277	...	24,353	...	...	...
Sambat 1935=1878-79	16 years . . .	1,54,847	1,48,152	...	...	6,591	114	...	...	Increase due to progressive Jama.
Sambat 1936=1879-80	16 years . . .	1,56,187	1,51,769	...	...	723	695	...	...	Increase due to progressive Jama.
Sambat 1937=1880-81	16 years . . .	1,58,167	1,57,100	...	...	915	152	...	...	Increase due to progressive Jama.
Sambat 1938=1881-82	16 years . . .	1,58,617	1,57,444	...	...	1,095	78	...	...	Increase due to progressive Jama.
Sambat 1939=1882-83	16 years . . .	1,58,967	1,58,610	...	12	345	...	...	...	Increase due to progressive Jama.
Sambat 1940=1883-84	16 years . . .	1,58,955	1,57,454	...	418	449	434	...	...	Decrease due to river action.
Sambat 1941=1884-85	16 years . . .	1,59,137	1,58,627	...	232	123	155	...	...	Increase due to progressive Jama.

TAHSIL MANDAWAR—No. 3—*contd.**Statement of revenue collections and balances.—conold.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of Settlement.	Total Jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MATRS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Sambat 1912=1895-86	16 years . . .	1,58,905	1,58,103	...	210	78	514	...	...
Sambat 1913=1896-87	16 years . . .	1,60,595	1,59,744	...	4	185	602	...	...
Sambat 1914=1897-88	16 years . . .	1,60,591	1,59,688	...	7	495	406	48	...	
Sambat 1915=1898-89	16 years . . .	1,60,581	1,60,295	...	4	248	37	49	...	
Sambat 1916=1899-90	16 years . . .	1,60,698	1,60,628	...	70	...	...	108	...	
Sambat 1917=1900-91	16 years . . .	1,60,628	1,60,574	...	54	...	...	115	...	
Sambat 1918=1901-92	16 years . . .	1,60,574	1,60,574	...	...	...	...	127	...	
Sambat 1919=1902-93	16 years . . .	1,60,575	1,60,575	...	...	...	...	141	...	
Sambat 1920=1903-94	16 years . . .	1,60,575	1,60,575	...	...	...	...	141	...	
Sambat 1921=1904-95	16 years . . .	1,60,575	1,60,575	...	...	...	...	141	...	
Sambat 1922=1905-96	16 years . . .	1,60,575	1,60,575	...	...	...	...	141	...	
Sambat 1923=1906-97	16 years . . .	1,60,575	1,60,575	...	...	...	...	141	...	
Sambat 1924=1907-98	16 years . . .	1,60,598	1,60,598	...	...	...	...	141	...	
TOTAL	.....	34,96,249	34,86,724	10,477	1,011	35,790	3,247	1,292	...	

TAHSIL MANDAWAR—No. 4.

Statement of tribal ownership and tenures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Form of tenures.	Leading tribes.	Number of owners.	Number of proprietary holdings.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of last year.	No. of tenancy holdings.	No. of occupancy tenants.	No. of non-occupancy tenants.	REMARKS.
Zamindari Bilijmal 16.	Rajput Chauhan .	286	120	17,474	13,701	14,369	1,630	33	1,177	
	Rajput Jadu . .	12	7	6,313	5,371	3,400	397	48	33	
Pattidari perfect 1 .	Ahirs . . .	1,734	1,022	42,952	32,958	48,025	2,451	230	1,288	
	Jat . . .	1,451	784	49,941	38,008	52,119	2,082	117	1,509	
Imperfect pattidari 86.	Gujars . . .	297	101	8,673	4,559	4,940	143	4	194	
	Brahmin . .	66	41	1,694	1,499	1,998	48	1	23	
Bayachara perfect 8	Minas . . .	41	12	1,448	959	1,059	94	...	41	
	Kayaths and Mahajan	27	18	978	950	704	96	5	107	
Pattidari Bhayachara imperfect 1.	Musalman Rajput .	986	572	36,363	22,594	19,350	2,692	224	2,260	
	Meos . . .	492	363	13,070	9,484	14,075	517	105	468	
TOTAL 112	.....	5,392	3,045	179,403	1,30,083	1,60,739	10,180	767	7,397	

TAHSIL MANDAWAR—No. 5.

Statement of mortgages & sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Detail.	LAST SETTLEMENT.					FROM 1873 TO 1898.										FROM 1897 UP TO DATE.						REMARKS.
	Mortgages.			Mortgages.			Sold.			Mortgages.			Sold.									
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Mortgage money.	Rate per bigah.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Mortgage money.	Rate per bigah.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Price.	Rate per bigah.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Price.	Rate per bigah.						
To zamindars . . . . .	...	...	₹ ...	₹ ...	111	...	₹ 5	₹ 2	...	...	150	₹ 1	2,258	20	18,582	₹ 8	1,254	404	₹ 4,266	₹ 3	
To money-lenders	16	...	147	9	83	...	4,178	10	...	...	303	4	2,267	54	21,297	9	40	1	1,092	27	
TOTAL	16	...	147	9	194	...	4,183	10	...	...	453	2	4,525	83	39,879	9	1,294	405	5,358	3	

TAHSIL MANDAWAR No.—6.

Statement of cultivating occupancy.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Detail.	Total cultivated.	Cultivated by owners.	AREA HELD FREE OF OR AT FAVOURABLE RENT.			AREA HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.			Detail.	RENTS IN KIND.						CASH RENTS.				Total area under tenants at will paying cash.	RATES PER BIGHA.		REMARKS.	
			Price of rent.	At favourable rates.	At owners' rate, with or without mal-kana.	At other cash rates.	At rents in kind.	Total.		1/2 or more.	1/2 to 1.	1 to 1/2.	Share.	Area.	Total paying.	At owner's rates.		At other rates.			Rupees.			
																Area.	Rupees.	Area.	Rupees.					
Last settlement	121,988	63,389	2,146	...	10,851	...	...	10,851	Irrigated	...	...	135	2	61	196	...	...	506	...	702	...	...	...
Holdings	14,210	5,790	750	465	838	351	...	689		Unirrigated	14	7	1,016	...	...	1,037	3,415	...	3,117	...	7,599	...	...	...
Area	129,303	69,805	2,577	4,937	2,892	3,418	...	6,310			157	157	826	...	983
Rapees	...	...	...	3,316	4,376	4,047	...	8,423	Total		176	3	784	2	4	967	9,026	...	28,052	...	38,045	...	...	...
										...	...	...	202	2	61	353	...	...	1,332	8,022	1,685	...	3 4 2	...
Maf	2,399	667	36	...	...	11	...	11			190	10	1,800	2	4	2,004	12,471	23,402	31,169	43,650	43,644	1 14 01	6 5	Maf.

TAHSIL MANDAWAR—No. 7.

Statement of rents by classes of soils.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detail.	Classes of soil.	Detail of rents.	CASH RENTS.			OWNER'S SHARE OF CROPS		REMARKS.
			Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigha.	Share.	Area	
			R	R	R a. p.			
KHAISA.	CHAHU.	Average	3,117	12,536	4 0 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$	14 1,016 7	
	DAHRI BARANI.	Average	202	479	2 5 11	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	5 23	
	BARANI.	Chiknot.	567	917	1 9 11	$\frac{1}{2}$	18	
		Mattiya.				$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	4 163 270 3	
			14,571	18,906	1 4 9			
		Bhur I.	11,696	9,938	0 13 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	7 132	
		Bhur II.	1,016	874	0 13 9	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1 341	
	TOTAL.	Average	27,850	30,635	1 1 7	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$	4 171 761 3	
MAFI.	BARANI.	Chahi.	506	1,810	3 9 5	$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	135 61	
		Chiknot.	36	70	1 15 0	...	...
		Mattiya.	576	856	1 7 9	$\frac{1}{3}$	157	
		Bhur I.	185	238	1 4 7	...	...
		Bhur II.	29	42	1 7 2	...	...
	TOTAL		642	915	1 6 10	$\frac{2}{3}$	157	
			184	291	1 9 3	...	...
			826	1,206	1 7 4	...	...

Statement of cattle, carts, population, etc.

1	2	3	4		6	0	7	9	0	10		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	POPULATION.						26	27											
			Oxen.							Cows.										Sheep and goats.		Horses and mares.		Donkeys.				Mules.		Camels.		Others.		Carts.				
			Over one year.	Under one year.						Over one year.	Under one year.									Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.			Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Total.
Detail.	Houses.	Ploughs.	Over one year.	Under one year.	9,103	...	10,161	...	4,902	...	7,672	346	374	20	90	...	312	Last settlement.	16,145	11,840	7,967	5,998	.23,212	17,538	40,750	Total.	Remarks.											
Last settlement .	8,420	3,703	9,103	...	10,161	...	4,902	...	7,672	346	374	20	90	...	312	Last settlement.	16,145	11,840	7,967	5,998	.23,212	17,538	40,750															
Now .	9,744	4,647	12,603	4,109	12,303	4,330	5,250	2,305	15,988	452	1,130	2	275	1	983	1891	15,078	13,305	9,636	9,286	24,664	22,591	47,255	47,255														

TAHSIL MANDAWAR.

Statement of wells supplementary to Statement I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
AREA OF PERMANENT CHANI.		CHANI TEMPORARY, i.e., of other BUNKALI.		PUCCA AND PUCCA KUCHA AND KHAM.													DRAIN DRAINAGE IN WORKING.		DEPTH OF WELLS.		REMARKS.			
Last settlement.	Now.	Last settlement.	Now.	LAST SETTLEMENT.				Now.										OUT OF WORKING.		Permanent.		Temporary.	To water.	Of water.
				Working.		Out of working.	Under construction.	Total.	Working at last settlement.	Village wells of last settlement restored.	Under construction at last set- tlement and set working.	Drinking wells.	New wells set working.	Now working.		From before last settlement.	Sunk after last settlement.	Under construction.						
				Chahl.	Laos.									Chahl.	Laos.									
17,903	22,236	12	286	{ 827	1,435	264	14	1,105	802	34	10	2	77	925	1,702	227	7	5	3	1	42	18	Khalisa.	
				{ 146	165	42	1	189	58	3	...	...	30	91	104	3							
870	941	...	...	{ 52	67	8	...	60	50	1	...	1	...	52	75	10	...	1	...	...	36	18	Maif.
				{ 3	3	1	...		1	...	...	...	1	2	2	1							
19,073	23,179	12	286	{ 149	168	43	1	193	59	3	...	...	31	93	106	14	7	6	3	1	39	18	Maif. Total. Khalisa.
				{ 879	1,502	272	14	1,165	852	35	10	3	77	977	1,777	237								

TAHSIL MANDAWAR.

Supplement to Statement I, showing quality of water.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total of existing wells.			DETAIL OF WATER IN WELLS																
Detail.	Wells.	Laos.	SWEET.		HARD.		BLACKISH.		BITTER.		ONLY.		HARD ONLY.		BITTER ONLY.		BLACKISH ONLY.		REMARKS.
			Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	
Khalsa . . .	1,016	1,806	821	1,459	33	74	80	137	54	93	26	38	3	5	...	...	...	...
Mand . . .	64	77	49	71	1	1	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	1,070	1,883	870	1,530	34	7	83	140	54	93	26	40	3	5	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. 1—KATUMBAR.

Comparative area Statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
DETAIL.	DETAIL OF SETTLEMENTS	Total area.	STATE JUNGLE.			UNCULTURABLE.		Culturable.	Total uncultivated.	Other State land exempt from assessment.	Fallow for more than one year.	CHICKEN.				MATTAR.				BHOA.			Total.
			Bond.	Band.	Hills.	Others.	Chabl.					Dabrl.	Haradl.	Total.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Haradl.	Total.	Chabl.	Dabrl.	Haradl.		
Khalan	Last	1,27,755	1,519	..	870	10,250	12,398	25,037	..	..	..	1,455	298	774	2,527	15,520	8,942	46,212	575	..	26,745	27,320
	Now	1,27,365	1,511	..	838	7,949	13,972	21,270	446	4,838	..	1,352	3,300	2,717	7,869	16,766	6,350	60,694	195	..	6,433	6,628	
Maf	Last	10,550	..	..	..	184	275	459	..	..	..	191	65	48	307	2,031	386	4,133	173	8	2,737	2,918
	Now	9,917	..	..	..	189	533	723	..	..	..	148	148	60	356	2,124	298	5,284	66	..	740	806
Total	Last	1,38,305	1,519	..	870	10,434	12,673	25,496	..	..	..	1,649	303	822	2,834	17,551	9,328	50,345	748	8	29,482	30,238
	Now	1,37,282	1,511	..	838	8,138	14,505	21,993	446	5,149	..	2,000	3,448	2,777	8,225	18,890	6,648	65,378	261	..	7,173	7,434	

STATEMENT No. 1—KAFUMBAR—contd.

Comparative area Statement.

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Detail.	Detail of Settlement	DHUR II.				TOTAL OF COLUMNS 12 TO 27.				Khabli.	GARDENS.		Total cultivation.	WELLS.				DHER DHENKLI.		DEPTH OF WATER.		Remarks.
		Chabi.	Dahrl.	Baranl.	Total.	Chabi.	Dahrl.	Baranl.	Grand Total.		POKHITA.			KHAN.		Permanent.	Temporary.	To water.	Of water.			
											No. of wells.	No. of ions.		No. of wells.	No. of ions.							
Khalsa . .	Last . . .	34	...	2,163	2,197	17,584	9,240	75,894	132,718	...	...	102,718	967	958½	15	10	...	281	2,179	1,867	
	Now . . .	...	...	...	...	18,813	9,650	69,244	97,707	...	57	47	1,005	1,086½	25	18	232	100	2,450	1,096	
Mafi . .	Last . . .	...	...	316	316	2,398	459	7,234	10,091	...	...	10,091	128	125	...	...	...	22	806	466	
	Now . . .	...	...	...	...	2,338	446	6,084	8,868	...	14	2	8,884	127	141	8	8	18	3	683	426
Total . .	Last . . .	34	...	2,479	2,513	19,982	9,699	83,128	112,809	...	...	112,809	1,095	1,083½	15	10	...	303	2,985	1,833	
	Now	21,151	10,096	75,328	106,575	...	71	49	106,695	1,132	1,227½	33	26	250	103	3,133	1,522	

STATEMENT No. 2—KATUMBAR.

Crop Statement.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Kharif.																												
Detail	Cotton.			Paddy			Jawar.			Maize.			Masina, Mung, Moth, Mash			Indigo.			Gwar Chandi.			Vegetables, Citrus, Sugarcane, Rice, Katoni, Etc.			Other Food Crops.			
	Chabl.	Dabhl.	Barahl.	Chabl.	Dabhl.	Barahl.	Ch bl.	Dabhl.	Barahl.	Chabl.	Dabhl.	Barahl.	Chabl.	Dabhl.	Barahl.	Chabl.	Dabhl.	Barahl.	Chabl.	Dabhl.	Barahl.	Chabl.	Dabhl.	Barahl.	Chabl.	Dabhl.	Barahl.	
1st settlement . . .	2,247	..	2,210	774	..	39,143	321	..	13,530	101	..	11	116	..	25,047	..	..	228	..	2,003	420	..	15	20	..	..	..	..
Samrat 1910 = 1902-03 .	2,945	31	109	910	621	21,521	410	2,299	13,276	332	17	54	170	771	10,020	..	..	416	222	1,783	82	..	10	7	2	..	..	..
Samrat 1930 = 1903-04 .	2,733	293	702	726	600	19,253	314	2,914	15,517	209	10	4	85	613	17,067	..	..	310	317	4,277	136	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Samrat 1951 = 1904-05 .	2,055	445	1,111	732	540	23,477	219	2,247	13,313	199	..	2	164	171	13,218	..	..	365	390	4,263	80	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
Samrat 1973 = 1905-06 .	2,150	131	243	1,109	710	22,269	417	3,	10,515	110	8	..	130	421	10,296	..	..	420	358	4,334	227	..	0	1	2	..	..	..
Samrat 1993 = 1906-07 .	2,104	93	321	1,618	809	22,607	302	1,450	10,401	138	1	1	173	423	15,403	..	..	343	293	4,714	115	..	11	6	..	..	..	..
Total .	11,723	604	1,575	5,201	3,376	19,917	1,760	11,268	62,683	1,156	36	91	683	2,467	81,614	..	..	1,015	1,029	23,177	683	101	31	15	4	..	..	..
5 years' average . . .	2,345	169	613	1,000	675	21,704	359	2,253	12,676	225	7	11	133	440	16,323	..	..	390	313	4,635	137	..	0	5	1	..	..	..
Samrat 1993 . . .	2,317	263	431	63	1,914	32,691	0	2,009	11,370	13	..	34	15	713	11,933	..	..	23	421	5,140	31	..	1	..	2	2	..	..

STATEMENT No. 3—KATUMBAR.

Statement of Revenue collections and balances.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambal year.	Detail of Settlement.	Total Jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF REVENUE PAID.		REMARKS.
				Permitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
Sambal 1010	3 years*	99,410	99,410	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1016	Do.	99,410	99,410	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1010	10 years*	1,22,774	1,22,774	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1023	Do.	1,22,774	1,22,774	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1029	Summary	1,39,613	1,39,613	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1033=1676-77	Beginning of 10 years*	1,43,478	1,43,210	259	...	...	...	10	...	
		1,321	1,321	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1031=1677-78	10 years*	1,43,478	98,204	45,274	...	18,470	...	10	...	
Sambal 1035=1678-79	Do.	1,44,054	1,09,304	...	4	10,032	29,028*	10	...	* Telechra . . . 276
Sambal 1036=1679-80	Do.	1,44,434	1,31,630	...	...	208	12,309	25	20	
		20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1037=1680-81	Do.	1,45,484	1,23,003	...	65	1,005	20,800†	41	65	† Telechra . . . 282
Sambal 1038=1681-82	Do.	1,45,419	1,31,074	...	...	118	11,267	63	65	
Sambal 1039=1682-83	Do.	1,45,419	1,27,603	...	1,619	20	6,023	60	64	
		...	...	...	864	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1040=1683-84	Do.	1,44,020	1,11,473	...	120	8,767	21,650‡	50	72	‡ Telechra . . . 75
		...	...	...	424	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1041=1684-85	Do.	1,44,020	1,24,859	...	60	61	9,627	84	69	
		60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1042=1685-86	Do.	1,60,210	1,44,804	2,885	61	405	10,765	100	60	§ On account of balls.
		3,214	3,011	...	...	...	173	...	...
Sambal 1043=1686-87	Do.	1,60,402	1,45,979	...	29	498	9,651	122	79	
		60	60	...	75	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1044=1687-88	Do.	1,60,483	1,45,040	637	...	424	10,483	161	69	|| On account of balls.
		2,454	2,016	...	...	...	639	...	...
Sambal 1045=1688-89	Do.	1,60,613	1,45,843	...	0	160	10,160	214	34	
		...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1046=1689-90	Do.	1,60,727	1,37,610	...	...	2,406	10,762	150	11	
		60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1047=1690-91	Do.	1,64,431	1,40,159	...	...	621	8,712	260	20	
		1,074	710	...	...	...	374	...	...
Sambal 1048=1691-92	Do.	1,68,201	1,61,025	...	320	416	8,640	400	26	
Sambal 1049=1692-93	Do.	1,74,301	1,63,030	...	181	1,302	2,870	427	...	
Sambal 1050=1693-94	Do.	1,68,401	1,67,347	...	76	114	870	650	...	
Sambal 1051=1694-95	Do.	1,79,601	1,65,795	...	...	...	40	3,070	634	
		291	291	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1052=1695-96	Do.	1,69,601	1,35,163	...	114	6,659	17,764	498	64	
Sambal 1053=1696-97	Do.	1,69,639	1,63,206	...	...	23	3,617	621	6	
		820	820	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambal 1054=1697-98	Do.	1,64,939	1,67,025	...	6	...	1,003	722	1	
		294	294	...	...	...	19	...	...
TOTAL		39,60,789	30,29,132	67,559	1,913	62,768	2,03,443	6,442	774	Remitted for Telechra 362 Khalas 207, 604
		10,740	9,669	...	1,725	...	1,079	...	...

STATEMENT NO. 4—KATUMBAR.

Tribal Ownership and Tenures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Form of tenures.	Leading tribes.	Number of owners.	Number of proprietary holdings.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of last year.	Number of tenancy holdings.	Number of occupancy tenants.	Number of non-occupancy tenants.	REMARKS.
Pati dari imperfect 36 " " Bhaya chara 12 Zamindari Biliymal 22	Thakur Hindu .	259	98	4,480	33,486	53,946	8,703	179	6,889	Thakurs Villages . 19 Jats . . 20 Brahman . 16 Mali . . 1 Ahir . . 2 Gujar . . 8 Sheikh . . 1 Neo . . 2 Miscellaneous. 1
	Jat . .	1,184	139	29,243	24,572	40,622				
	Brahman .	809	287	31,014	23,759	38,617				
	Mali . .	8	2	405	341	525				
	Ahir . .	42	14	1,820	1,516	2,550				
	Gujar . .	246	35	8,555	6,073	10,279				
	Thakur Musalman	196	46	1,528	1,138	1,951				
	Sheikh . .	38	19	545	502	720				
	Neo . .	86	34	3,867	2,970	4,833				
	Miscellaneous .	122	19	4,351	3,454	5,086				
	State property .	24	24	446	...	...		
	Total . .	3,014	717	1,25,854	97,811	1,59,129	8,703	179	6,889	

STATEMENT No. 5—KATUNBAR.

Sales and Mortgages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Detail.	LAST SETTLEMENT.				FROM 1876 TO 1886.					FROM 1886 UP TO DATE.					REMARKS.			
	MORTGAGED.		Mortgage money.	Rate per bigha.	MORTGAGED.		SOLD.		Price.	Rate per bigha.	MORTGAGED.		SOLD.						Price.	Rate per bigha.
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.		Rs. A. P.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.		Rs. A. P.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.		Rs. A. P.		
To zamindars . . .	19	...	274	14 4 0	486	63	1,679	2 11 0	421	27	1,744	3 15 0	Bhai-bhai.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	174	2,149	2 10 0	...	...	600	189	1,035	1 5 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	17	...	...
To money lenders . . .	452	128	363	0 10 0	37	2	58	1 7 0	448	137	1,718	3 0 0	Bhai-bhai.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	58	400	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
Total . . .	471	128	637	...	523	65	1,737	...	869	164	3,492	...	Bhai-bhai.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	926	232	2,549	...	...	...	600	189	1,055	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	17	...	...

STATEMENT No. 6--KATUMBAR.

Cultivating occupancy.

[illegible]

No. 7 KATUMBAR.

Statement of rents by classes of soils.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Classes of soil.	Detail of rents.	CASH RENTS.			OWNER'S SHARE OF CROPS.		RENT.			REMARKS.
		Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigha.	Share.	Area.	Area.	Rupees.	Rate.	
				R a. p.					R a. p.	
Chiknot, Chahi	Average	579 63	1,595 155	2 12 0 2 8 0	...	...	42	249	5 15 0	
Chiknot, Dahri	Average	1,229 33	1,894 33	1 8 0 1 0 0	...	...	1	5	5 0 0	
Chiknot, Barani	Average	489 13	821 15	1 11 0 1 2 0	...	...	9	336	2 7 0	
Mattiyar, Chahi	Average	5,925 484	22,391 2,771	3 12 0 3 9 0	...	...	1,049	6,073	5 13 0	
Mattiyar, Dahri	Average	1,731 135	3,729 241	2 2 0 1 12 0	...	...	26	103	4 2 0	
Mattiyar, Barani	Average	34,371 2,017	40,521 2,293	1 3 0 1 2 0	...	...	4,521	8,510	1 14 0	
Bhur I, Chahi	Average	126 27	317 27	2 8 0 1 0 3	...	...	16	48	3 0 0	
Bhur I, Barani	Average	4,100 191	4,537 140	1 2 0 0 12 0	...	...	935	1,183	1 4 0	
Total	Average	48,550 3,263	75,805 5,675	1 9 0 1 12 0	...	...	6,636	16,412	2 7 0	

NOTE—Upper Column represents *Khalsa*,
Lower " " *Majra*.

STATEMENT No. 8—KATUMBAR.

Cattle, carts, population, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Detail.	Houses.	Loughs.	OVEN.			COWS.		SHEEP- FOLDS.		SHEEP- FOLDS.		Horses and mares.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Camels.	Others.	Carts.	Detail.	POPULATION.				REMARKS.			
			Under one year.			Over one year.			Under one year.		Over one year.								CULTIVATORS		NON- CULTIVATORS.			TOTAL.		
Last Settlement	6,919	3,244	7,684	..	11,304	..	3,827	..	..	..	5,465	289	238	..	51	1,001	182	Last Settlement.	11,637	9,147	6,369	5,036	18,006	14,183	
Now	7,279	3,938	8,075	4,125	11,550	4,228	5,245	1,989	1,436	1,681	12,296	529	902	1	47	6	301	1881.	11,314	9,967	5,237	4,561	16,551	14,528		
																		1891.	12,819	11,463	6,349	5,481	19,168	16,943		

STATEMENT OF WELLS—KATUMBAR.

Supplement to Statement No. 1.

189

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
AREA OF PERMANENT CHAHU.					TEMPORARY, i.e. OF DHAIR DHIENKUL.					POOKHTA WELLS.										DURING DHIENKUL IN WORKING				
Last settle- ment.	Now.	Last settlement.	Now.		LAST SETTLEMENT.					Now.										REMARKS.				
			Last settlement.	Temporary.	Working.		Out of working.	Under construction.	Working at last settlement.	Uftad wells at last settlement rest red.	Under construction at last settlement and set working.	New wells set working.	Now working.		Out of working.	Under construction.								
					Wells.	Laos.							Wells.	Laos.										
16,715	18,051	869	583	226	805	968½	150	12	715	21	6	100	866	1,086½	98	41	332	100	Khalsa.					
2,282	2,290	110	42	11	113	125	15	...	106	6	.....	2	114	111	8	6	18	3	Musi.				
18,997	30,350	985	625	237	918	1083½	165	12	851	27	6	102	980	1227½	103	46	350	13	Total.					

TAHSIL RAJGARH No. 1.

Comparative Area Statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Detail.	Detail of Settlement.	Total area.	UNCULTIVATED.				Culturable.	Total uncultivated.	Other state land exempt from assessment.	Fallow for more than one year.	CHICKNOT.				MATTIYAR.				DHUR 1.			
			STATE JUNGLE. UNCULTURABLE								Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Total.
			Bund.	Bani.	Hills.	Other.																
Khalasa . . .	Last . . .	2,54,214	20,702	..	73,857	44,420	46,742	1,85,751	..	..	8,896	2,049	4,962	15,907	12,828	1,923	29,093	43,844	531	..	5,088	5,619
	Now . . .	2,20,751	8,371	8,023	59,985	23,327	54,898	1,54,609	..	1,044	6,726	2,493	2,924	11,542	17,409	4,145	26,079	47,633	163	..	4,509	4,677
	Difference . . .	-33,463	-12,331	+3,023	-13,902	-21,093	+8,156	-31,142	..	+1,044	-2,170	+449	-2,638	-4,865	+4,581	+2,222	-3,014	+3,789	-363	..	-579	-942
Mad . . .	Last . . .	9,697	..	..	..	239	610	849	..	..	894	13	453	1,390	2,483	..	4,761	7,244	32	..	106	138
	Now . . .	9,427	..	..	..	170	325	495	..	39	817	54	177	1,048	3,252	340	3,705	7,297	..	..	265	265
State property	Last . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Now . . .	593	..	..	..	54	30	84	..	..	5	20	..	25	162	7	159	328	..	..	3	3

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Detail.	Detail of Settlement.	BHUR II.				TOTAL OF COLUMNS FROM 12 TO 27.					GARDENS.		Total Cultivation.	WELLS.				DIERS DRINKING.		DEPTH OF WELLS.		REMARKS.
		Chabi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Total.	Chabi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Grand Total.	Khali.	Chabi.	Barani.		Роскита.	Number of wells.	Кнам.	Number of wells.	Number of Laos.	Permanent.	Temporary.	To water.	
Kholes . . .	Last . . .	61	..	3,012	3,053	22,336	3,972	42,155	68,463	..	..	..	68,463	1,581	2,103	276	284	194	118	3,696	1,932	
	Now . . .	11	..	1,123	1,134	24,311	6,637	31,038	64,986	45	37	30	65,098	1,644	2,384	202	225	210	50	4,223	1,804	
	Difference . .	-70	..	-1,830	-1,923	+1,978	+2,665	-8,120	-3,177	+45	+37	+30	-3,365	+631	+276	-67	-59	+46	-98	..	..
Mad . . .	Last . . .	..	..	76	76	3,409	13	5,426	8,618	..	..	..	8,618	246	206	77	77	..	..	1,723	783	
	Now . . .	..	..	37	37	4,002	231	4,181	8,617	..	222	24	8,833	232	324	101	102	14	1	1,933	723	
State property	Last . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Now . . .	..	..	..	..	167	27	162	356	..	134	19	509	20	27	17	17	..	..	217	46	

Crop Statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
KHARIF.																											
Detail.	COTTON.			BAHRA.			JOWAR.			MAIZE.			MASINA, MUNG, MOGH, MASH.			INDIGO.			GAWAR CHARL.			VEGETABLES, SUGAR-CANE AND GARDEN CROPS			OTHER FOOD CROPS RICE, KANGNI, ETC.		
	Chabi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabi.	Dahri.	Barani.
Last settlement . . .	2,322	24	1,510	600	..	6,749	1,054	376	10,650	6,533	12	232	197	72	10,292	84	65	82	11	..	288	635	..	5	120	2	212
Sambhat 1949=1892-93 . . .	3,161	29	436	1,033	2	3,267	3,831	698	19,724	7,844	27	419	213	..	4,939	43	9	..	200	2	612	116	..	1	23	..	7
Sambhat 1950=1893-94 . . .	4,083	12	918	918	..	2,432	2,810	456	18,379	7,480	28	137	351	4	4,710	51	..	1	216	..	598	186	..	2	14	..	..
Sambhat 1951=1894-95 . . .	4,314	30	975	1,116	8	3,353	2,734	535	17,011	6,570	16	332	185	..	3,104	99	11	6	302	2	678	196	..	3	10	..	..
Sambhat 1952=1895-96 . . .	3,131	2	282	1,197	1	1,470	2,722	622	14,620	7,281	21	260	184	12	5,001	99	12	..	353	7	630	301	..	2	14	..	1
Sambhat 1953=1896-97 . . .	3,659	14	629	1,703	18	4,515	3,311	422	16,075	7,011	21	227	435	55	4,506	80	..	..	228	..	676	224	..	3	38	..	2
Totals . . .	18,949	87	3,240	5,967	29	15,097	15,109	2,753	55,837	30,545	113	1,673	1,368	72	22,026	372	32	7	1,359	13	314	1,053	..	11	105	..	10
5 years' average . . .	3,670	17	649	1,113	6	3,017	3,082	551	17,167	7,300	22	335	273	14	4,525	74	6	2	272	3	651	211	..	2	21	..	2
Kharif . . .	3,128	117	810	512	238	7,769	310	2,488	17,779	6,763	212	231	24	161	5,599	7	7	61	43	52	795	157	26	..	21	47	129
Maif . . .	503	8	76	100	19	516	103	183	2,852	1,430	15	8	6	11	408	..	5	6	10	1	90	282	1	13	3	3	13

Five years = 1892-93-1896-97

1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Detail.	KHARIF.										RABI.																	Total of both crops.			
	Non-food crops, tobacco, etc.					Total.					Wheat.		Barley.		Garden.		Beleg. Goshali, Gola.		Savhat, Tarran.		Vegetables, fruits and garden crops.		Non-food crops, tobacco, etc.			Total.					
	Chabi.		Dabri.		Barani.	Chabi.		Dabri.		Barani.	Chabi.		Dabri.		Barani.	Chabi.		Dabri.		Barani.	Chabi.		Dabri.		Barani.	Chabi.			Dabri.		Barani.
Last settlement	83	...	101	11,634	551	39,211	2,730	31	104	13,870	98	819	822	14	4,027	391	70	102	3	...	10	553	2	1	66	...	...	18,437	221	5,070	75,124
(Sambal) 1819-1822-93	221	3	64	10,751	770	29,169	4,099	144	60	9,628	337	172	1,015	331	6,013	1,119	702	327	3	...	5	619	12	7	164	...	...	10,919	1,690	5,614	74,169
Sambal 1820-1823-94	195	2	94	10,310	502	27,577	4,203	244	47	9,603	420	456	1,050	325	6,312	1,190	686	570	36	...	26	1,398	21	13	341	...	3	18,021	1,720	7,457	72,193
Sambal 1821-1824-95	376	11	144	10,202	633	25,936	4,198	236	35	8,714	579	274	1,000	362	7,107	757	603	414	3	3	5	1,093	33	20	201	...	3	17,228	1,820	7,358	69,677
Sambal 1822-1825-96	310	8	103	15,532	685	22,509	3,711	242	35	10,250	528	262	832	441	3,791	849	600	78	3	4	...	1,390	41	72	33	...	...	17,074	1,850	4,298	61,957
Sambal 1823-1826-97	568	29	532	17,300	562	27,193	2,959	216	44	11,032	935	493	283	415	950	531	390	250	11	10	1	1,615	29	120	188	...	0	16,029	1,965	1,870	65,519
Total	1,660	53	837	82,155	3,152	1,32,684	10,170	1,082	221	49,127	2,760	1,657	5,380	1,907	23,333	5,046	3,043	1,613	56	17	37	6,753	139	232	969	...	12	50,501	8,936	27,637	3,40,515
(5 year's average)	372	11	188	16,137	630	26,557	3,834	216	44	9,825	554	331	1,076	381	4,617	1,009	600	329	11	3	8	1,351	28	46	144	...	3	17,300	1,791	5,408	63,103
Kharif	100	30	527	11,034	3,619	33,789	2,376	525	3	10,006	946	35	770	1,570	4,712	422	104	10	70	24	4	1,070	13	3	170	2	...	16,382	3,184	4,767	72,552
5 year's average	29	6	83	2,515	290	4,134	624	1	...	1,673	44	5	105	112	558	93	5	4	5	1	...	334	...	9	17	...	...	2,831	163	596	10,509

TAHSIL RAJGARH—No. 3.

Statement of revenue collections and balances.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of Settlements.	Total Jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MATIS.		REMARKS
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sambat 1917	Three years'	93,016	92,010	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1918	Three years'	92,197	93,197	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1919	Ten years'	1,33,993	1,33,993	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1923	Ten years'	1,37,855	1,37,805	50	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1920	Summary	1,49,690	1,49,690	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambat 1933=1876-77	18 years'	1,16,089	1,51,550	...	47	...	...	5	...	
Sambat 1934=1877-78	16 years'	1,53,076	85,037	45,631	...	22,493	...	...	...
Sambat 1935=1878-79	16 years'	1,53,340	1,18,865	48	...	32,383	1,051	29	...	
Sambat 1936=1879-80	10 years'	1,62,134	1,44,216	25	{ 18 109	5,631	2,121	13	...	
Sambat 1937=1880-81	16 years'	1,53,669	1,51,104	...	{ 29 400	913	1,194	34	...	
Sambat 1938=1881-83	18 years'	1,54,233	1,50,266	53	{ 276 500	1,079	2,074	44	...	
Sambat 1939=1882-83	16 years'	1,54,004	1,49,940	1,023	{ 119 734	651	1,507	{ 76 56	...	
Sambat 1940=1883-84	10 years'	1,53,509	1,49,017	...	{ 4 1,454	2,234	1,100	{ 78 63	...	
Sambat 1941=1884-85	16 years'	1,53,509	1,50,221	...	{ 623 2,033	99	1,000	{ 203 0	...	
Sambat 1942=1885-88	10 years'	1,53,373	1,50,812	...	{ 111 1,840	...	601	{ 1,323 149	...	
Sambat 1943=1886-87	10 years'	1,53,272	1,50,993	...	1,674	...	600	{ 1,323 125	...	
Sambat 1944=1887-88	10 years'	1,53,263	1,51,053	...	{ 200 1,609	...	499	{ 1,273 143	...	
Sambat 1945=1888-89	16 years'	1,53,632	1,51,610	...	{ 29 1,584	...	400	{ 1,364 36	...	
Sambat 1946=1889-90	16 years'	1,53,047	1,51,264	...	{ 236 1,265	...	283	{ 1,471 114	...	
Sambat 1947=1890-91	16 years'	1,53,535	1,52,470	...	{ 56 809	...	209	{ 1,549 98	...	
Sambat 1948=1891-93	16 years'	1,54,783	1,53,041	...	{ 138 809	...	293	{ 1,711 67	...	
Sambat 1949=1892-93	16 years'	1,52,977	1,52,317	...	{ 22 698	...	...	{ 2,939 84	...	
Sambat 1950=1893-94	16 years'	1,52,835	1,52,426	...	469	...	...	{ 2,180 217	...	
Sambat 1951=1894-95	10 years'	1,52,844	1,52,005	...	{ 23 816	...	...	{ 3,181 300	147	
Sambat 1952=1895-96	16 years'	1,53,141	1,52,896	...	{ 19 180	35	11	{ 3,163 689	149	
Sambat 1953=1896-97	16 years'	1,53,239	1,52,166	...	90	283	700	{ 3,167 129	128 27	
Sambat 1954=1897-99	18 years'	1,53,075	1,52,954	...	{ 14 06	...	17	{ 3,162 556	149	
Total . . . . .	.....	33,71,876	32,26,863	46,759	{ 1,594 17,033	65,764	13,474	{ 27,489 3,827	673 27	

TAHSIL RAJGARH—No. 4.

Statement of Tribal ownership and tenures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Form of tenures.	Leading tribute.	Number of owners	Number of proprietary holdings	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of last year.	Number of tenancy holdings	Number of occupancy tenants.	Number of non-occupancy tenants.	REMARKS.
Bhayachara imperfect=35.	Mena . . .	Rs. 2,019	Rs. 1,299	Rs. 72,431	Rs. 24,786	Rs. 57,666	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	45½ Village.
	Brahmin . . .	1,938	1,587	47,028	17,526	53,697	...	..	...	36 "
	Thakur . . .	152	206	11,335	4,327	10,965	...	...	...	9 "
Psttidari=20½	Gujar . . .	161	47	6,275	1,474	3,928	...	...	...	5 "
Zamindari Biljimal=49½	Ahir . . .	27	8	959	668	1,609	...	...	...	1 "
	Mali . . .	23	95	1,894	1,250	1,840	8,648	660	6,579	1 "
	Daclu Punthi .	2	2	1,917	363	1,491	...	...	...	1 "
Zamindari Khalis=2	Meo . . .	107	21	6,959	3,828	6,531	...	...	...	6 "
	Sakka . . .	16	3	1,069	573	810	...	...	...	1 "
	State . . .	1	2	2,690	1,257	1,475	...	...	...	1 "
	Miscellaneous .	701	556	68,194	9,096	11,236	...	...	...	1 "
	Total	5,860	3,820	2,20,751	65,098	1,56,248	...	...	...	107½ "

TAHSIL RAJGARH—No. 5.

Statement of sales and mortgages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
LAST SETTLEMENT.					FROM 1856 TO 1856.					FROM 1857 UP TO DATE.							
Detail.	Mortgaged.		Mortgage money.	Rate per bigha.	Mortgaged.		Sold.		Price.	Rate per bigha.	Mortgaged.		Sold.		Price.	Rate per bigha.	Remarks.
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.					
To Zamindars . . .	1,311	921	13,129	Rs. A. P. 11 10 0	537	375	...	...	6,120	7 1 0	1,215	361	...	...	21,213	14 11 0	
To money-lenders . . .	310	17	3,576	22 15 0	219	3	...	...	1,419	17 10 0	670	221	...	...	11,150	15 15 0	
Total . . .	1,621	938	17,375	13 3 0	756	378	...	...	10,579	9 6 0	1,935	583	...	...	32,363	15 1 0	

Statement of cultivating occupancy.

197

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
Detail	Total cultivated.	Cultivated by owners.	AREA HELD FREE OF RENT OR AT FAVOURABLE RATES.			AREA HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.			Detail.	CASH RENTS.						LAST SETTLEMENT.						NOV.		RATE PER BIGAM.		REMARKS.						
			AT FAVOURABLE RATES.		Rate of rent.	At owner's rates with or without malikana.	At other cash rates.			Less than 1/2.		At owner's rates.		At other rates.		At owner's rates.		At other rates.		Rs.	Area.	Rs.	Area.	Rs.	Area.		Rs.	Area.	On column 23.	On column 25.		
			Area.	Rs.			Share.	Area.		Total paying.	Area.	Rs.	Area.	Rs.	Area.	Rs.	Area.	Rs.														
																			3 or more.												2 to 1.	1 to 1/2.	1/2 to 1/4.
East settlement	...	63,403	37,030	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigated	19	...	201	...	2	...	172	...	29,799	...	3,332	...	4,573	32,505	7,903	Rs. A. P.	...	...	...	...
Holding	...	14,157	0,102	(70 0)	...	430	149	7	...		...	20	...	409	...	25	8	37	5	522	...	...	...	1,578	10,730	2,573	...	...	...	...	Mad.	
Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unirrigated	15	1	220	...	18	...	...	...	259	...	7,650	...	...	...	0,750	...	17,439	2 9 0	2 4 0	...	...
	Area	...	65,098	33,070	2,150	400	1,005	675	60		2,720	2	...	41	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	3,189	...	3,189	...	...	...	...	...	Mad.
	Rs.	...	...	...	...	0,473	2,405	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	8,693	2,124	255	...	1	155	14	170	Total	33	1	427	...	20	...	172	...	29,799	...	11,012	...	29,100	14,332	32,505	26,341	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	513	...	25	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,766	10,630	5,766	...	...	3 6 0	...	...	Mad.	

NOV.

TAHSIL RAJGARH—No. 7.

Statement of cattle, carts, population, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Details.		Houses.	Ploughs.	OXEN.		COWS.		SHE-BUFFALOES.		HE-BUFFALOES.		Sheep and goats.	Horses and mares.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Camels.	Others.	Carts.	Details.	POPULATION.						REMARKS.	
				Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	CULTIVATORS.										NON-CULTIVATORS.		TOTAL.					
										Males.	Females.									Males.	Females.						
																							Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.
La t settlement	...	Rs 13,001	Rs 4,840	Rs 12,068	Rs ...	Rs 18,704	Rs ...	Rs 0,617	Rs ...	Rs 75	Rs ...	Rs 30,503	Rs 491	Rs 276	Rs 38	Rs 272	Rs 925	Rs 280	Last settlement	18,093	12,754	17,198	14,435	33,291	27,189	Rs 27,189	
																			1891	11,003	12,830	12,457	11,575	26,465	24,401		
Nov	...	13,003	4,844	12,773	4,438	14,490	5,358	6,714	3,330	813	1,636	30,870	444	1,216	...	430	...	428	...	1893	10,361	14,543	14,258	13,383	30,607	27,905	

TAHSIL RAJGARH No.—7.

Statement of rents by classes of soil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of soil.	Detail of rents.	CASH RENTS.			OWNER'S SHARE OF CROPS.		REMARKS.
		Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigha.	Share.	Area.	
Chiknot, Chahi	Average	Rs 997	Rs. 5,034	Rs. n. p. 5 1 0	{ 1/4 1/4 1/4	13 17 16	
Chiknot, Dhari	Average	213	339	1 13 0	1/4	208	
Chiknot, Barani	Average	337	461	1 6 0	1/4	1	
Mattiyar, Chahi	Average	3,569	16,126	4 8 0	{ 1/4 1/4 1/4	18 186 2	
Mattiyar, Dhari	Average	572	1,010	1 13 0	1/4	1	
Mattiyar, Barani	Average	6,859	8,207	1 3 0	{ 1/4 1/4 1/4	2 15 2	
Bhur I, Chahi	Average	— 7—	8	1 2 0	...	...
Bhur I, Barani	Average	1,293	911	0 11 0	...	...
Bhur II, Barani	Average	485	329	0 11 0	...	...
	TOTAL	14,332	32,505	2 4 0	{ 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	33 427 20 1	

TAHSIL RAJGARH.

Statement of wells—supplementary to Statement I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Detail.	AREA OF PERMA- NENT CHABL		TEMPORARY, &c., OF DHIER DHENKELI.		POOKHTA WELLS.															
	Last settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.		Last Settlement.				Now.								DHIERA DHENKELI WORKING.			
			Last Settlement.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Working.		Out of working.	Under construction.	Working at last settlement.	Brida wells of last settlement restored.	Under construction at last settlement flowed and set working.	Sunk after last settlement.	Now working.		Out of working.	Under construction.	Permanent.	Temporary.	
						Wells.	Laoz.							Wells.	Laoz.					
Khalas	16,403	21,030	3,814	1,609	135	1,681	2,103	207	..	1,452	83	..	116	1,611	2,331	235	7	210	20	
Mad	3,023	3,750	357	530	5	210	230	38	..	209	0	..	15	232	323	21	2	14	1	
Total	21,511	24,830	4,231	3,451	619	1,627	2,401	305	..	1,663	83	..	130	1,877	2,705	259	9	234	61	

TAHSIL RAJGARH—contd.

Statement of Mafi rents No. 7-A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of soils.	Detail of rents.	CASH RENTS.			OWNER'S SHARE OF CROPS.		REMARKS.
		Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigah.	Share.	Area.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	
Chiknot, Chahi . .	Average	290	1,571	5 7 0	M. S. 5 5 1	1 1	
Chiknot, Dahri . .	Average	38	54	1 7 0	...	...
Chiknot, Barani . .	Average	117	137	1 3 0	...	...
Mattiya, Chahi . .	Average	2,288	1,365	5 15 0	1	2	
Mattiya, Barani . .	Average	2,701	3,753	1 6 0	...	...
Mattiya, Dahri . .	Average	234	419	1 13 0	...	...
Phur I, Barani . .	Average	98	86	0 14 0	...	...
Total . .	Average	5,706	19,630	3 6 0	Mds. S. 37 5	8	
		...	...	...	...	568	

GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS.

A.

Abiana	.	.	.	Water cess.
Abwab	.	.	.	Commutation dues.
Agôr	.	.	.	Land in front of a dam.
Arusa	.	.	.	A low shrub.

B.

Bachh	.	.	.	Method of distributing revenue.
Bail	.	.	.	A term used to express <i>pattidari</i> shares. An ox, divided into <i>pakka</i> or <i>kacha</i> , representing a pair of oxen and a single ox.
Baisakh	.	.	.	Second month of the Hindus=11th April—10th May.
Bajra	.	.	.	Spiked millet.
Band	.	.	.	Irrigation dam.
Banjar	.	.	.	Waste land.
Bánkri	.	.	.	A share of <i>pattidari</i> tenure representing a tool with which the <i>ber</i> shrub (<i>pula</i>) is cut.
Banni	.	.	.	A State fuel reserve.
Barah kotri.	.	.	.	Twelve families closely related to the ruling Chief.
Barani	.	.	.	Dry, unirrigated land dependent on rain.
Batai	.	.	.	Weightment of the gathered grain. Rent in kind.
Begâr	.	.	.	Forced labour. Impressment for service.
Bajar-telia	.	.	.	Only salt (water).
Bejar	.	.	.	Gram and barley mixed.
Bhayachara	.	.	.	Land held by possession without reference to shares.
Bhur	.	.	.	Sandy land.
Bhusa	.	.	.	Crushed straw used for fodder.
Bigha	.	.	.	A measure of land equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an acre.
Bigheri	.	.	.	Rent per bigha.
Biswa	.	.	.	A measure of land= $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a bigha. A share in a village or estate.
Biswadari	.	.	.	Right to property or share in an estate.

C.

Chahi I	.	.	.	Land irrigated within the year of attestation from permanent wells.
„ II	.	.	.	Land usually irrigated by rotation, etc., but not so irrigated within the year.
Chahi (temporary)	.	.	.	Land irrigated by <i>kacha</i> and temporary <i>dhers</i> and <i>dhenklis</i> .
Chak	.	.	.	An assessment circle.
Chanda	.	.	.	Contribution or present to some religious institution.
Charri	.	.	.	Jawar sown close.
Chaudhri	.	.	.	A leading man in a tribe.
Chuthbat	.	.	.	Originally payment of one-fourth of the produce as revenue; now a remission of one-fourth of the ordinary rates.
Cháwala	.	.	.	A small grain.
Chhind	.	.	.	A valley.
Chiknot	.	.	.	Stiffish clay or clayey loam when cut presents a greasy or shining surface.
China	.	.	.	Millet.
Chitawan or Faraughilag.	.	.	.	A cess levied in the tahsil of Tijara.

D

Dabri . . .	Naturally flooded land.
„ hal or maujuda . .	Land ordinarily flooded and actually inundated within the last five years.
„ sabika . . .	Land now and then inundated, but not within the last five years.
„ barishi . . .	Area benefitted by hill drainage, but not inundated.
Dhak . . .	A kind of brush wood (<i>butea frondosa</i>).
Dhenkli . . .	Small and temporary <i>kacha</i> well which lasts only one harvest.
Dher (<i>kacha</i> well) . .	A temporary well, made without masonry.
Diwan . . .	A minister of State.
Durbar . . .	Administration of a Native State.

F

Farrash . . .	A kind of tree.
Faslana . . .	Harvest dues paid by the people to petty State officials.

G

Gadaora . . .	Uneven land cut up by hill torrents.
Gathwa . . .	A term for shares in <i>patlidari</i> tenure representing a single ox. A yoke.
Ghi . . .	Clarified butter.
Girdawari . . .	Crop inspection.
Gochni . . .	Wheat and gram mixed.
Gojra . . .	Wheat and barley mixed.
Gol . . .	Never regularly partitioned ; joint.
Gawar . . .	A coarse grain grown for fodder.
Gur . . .	Unrefined sugar.

I

Inam . . .	A grant from the State.
Inamdar . . .	The holder of an <i>inam</i> .
Istamrar . . .	Permanently settled.

J

Jaddis . . .	Agnates nearly related.
Jagir . . .	Assignment of land revenue.
Jagirdar . . .	One who holds a <i>jagir</i> .
Jaidad . . .	<i>Khalsa</i> assessment assigned to persons of position.
Jawar . . .	Great millet (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).
Jeth . . .	Third month of the Hindus = 10th May—10th June..
Jhaupri báehh . . .	A house or hut-tax.
Jinswar . . .	Crop statement.

K

Kaifyat . . .	A vernacular official letter.
Kadim . . .	Cultivable waste.
Kallar . . .	Clayey soil impregnated with saline matter.
Kánsa . . .	A maintenance grant.
Kankar . . .	Stone gravel.
Kankut . . .	Appraisement of the standing corn.
Kára . . .	Well made of stone, locally quarried without mortar.
Karbi . . .	Dried bajra stalks.
Kasba . . .	A town.
Kham (tahsil) . . .	Direct management of estates by tahsil.
Khara . . .	Bitter (water).
Khalsa . . .	Revenue realised by State as opposed to revenue due to assignats.

Kharif . . .	The autumn harvest.
Khasra . . .	A register of fields.
Khatauni . . .	A register of cultivating holdings.
Khatli . . .	Land along the banks of, and inundated by, <i>nalas</i> .
Khewat . . .	A register of proprietary holdings.
Killadar . . .	A commandant of a fort or garrison.
Kishtwar . . .	Field-to-field measurement.

L.

Lakh . . .	One hundred thousand.
Lao . . .	Rope attached to the well oxen and the leathern bucket.
„ or langri . . .	A term used to express shares in <i>pattidari</i> villages. A well rope.

M.

Mafi . . .	Assignment of land revenue.
Māla . . .	Broad table land at the top of a hill.
Malba . . .	A cess for defraying village expenses.
Malikana . . .	Profit rent. A rent charge paid to proprietors over and above the revenue.
Malmala . . .	Brackish (water).
Man . . .	A measure of weight = 82½ lbs.
Masina . . .	<i>Moth</i> or <i>mung</i> mixed with <i>jawar</i> , <i>bajra</i> , <i>til</i> , etc.
Mattiyar . . .	Ordinary loam with some admixture of sand.
Matwala . . .	Hard (water).
Mewat . . .	The country of Meos.
Mirdha . . .	A surveyor.
Moth . . .	A pulse (<i>Phaseolus acantifolius</i>).
Mujrai . . .	Lambardari dues.
Mung . . .	A pulse (<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>)
Munsarim or kanungo . . .	An official who supervises Patwari's work.

N.

Nahri . . .	Area irrigated by canal or through sluices.
Nal . . .	A cylinder of masonry part of a well.
Nala . . .	A drainage line or channel of a river.
Nali . . .	A small <i>nala</i>
Nānkar . . .	Money grant from State to Lambardars, etc.
Narukhand . . .	The country of the Narukha Rajputs.
Nazar . . .	A present or offering from an inferior to a superior.
Nazarama . . .	Snms paid by revenue assignees to the State in recognition of their grant.
Nikasi . . .	Not assets.

P.

Pala . . .	Dwarf <i>ber</i> used for fodder.
Panaplat or osra . . .	A custom of periodically exchanging lands.
Papia . . .	A form of wells common in hilly tracts where the well is sunk through rock (page 12).
Purgana . . .	A revenue subdivision.
Patta kabulyat . . .	A written lease and its counterpart.
Patti . . .	A division of a village.
Pattidari . . .	Land held by shares ancestral or customary.
Patwari . . .	Village accountant.
Phali . . .	A term used to express <i>pattidari</i> shares. A tool for digging earth.

Photadar . . .	. A money tester.
Piehôr . . .	. Land behind a dam.
Pukka . . .	. A building made of burnt brick or stone.
Purohit . . .	. A Brahmin priest.
Pula . . .	. A sheaf. A high junglo grass.
Punchayat . . .	. A village council.

R.

Rabi . . .	. Spring harvest.
Raj . . .	. State.
Rund . . .	. Fuel and fodder reserve belonging to the State.

S.

Sadar munsarim . . .	. An official who supervises Munsarim's work.
Sambat . . .	. <i>Bikrami</i> era of Hindus beginning 57 B.C.
Sanad . . .	. A deed of grant.
Santhra or pathrela . . .	. A form of wells in which the well is first dug out and a lining of stone is then built up from below.
Saison or sarshaf . . .	. An oilseed.
Ser . . .	. A measure of weight=2 lbs.(40 <i>sera</i> = a maund).

T.

Takavi . . .	. An advance by the State for agricultural purposes.
Tara mira . . .	. An oilseed.
Taraf . . .	. A part or side of a town.
Telia . . .	. Oily water.
Thakur . . .	. A general name for Rajput landholders.
Thâm . . .	. Suspension of revenue.
Theka . . .	. A contract or lease.
Thikana . . .	. A house.
Thakbast . . .	. A map showing only the boundary of an estate.
Til . . .	. An oilseed (<i>Sesamum orientale</i>).

U.

Udhak A grant from the State to temples, Brahmins, charitable institutions, etc.
Urd or mash A kind of vetch.

V.

Vakil An agent or representative.
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Z.

Zabti Cash rent per bigah.
Zamindar A landholder.
Zamindari bilijmal Land held by a body of owners.
Zamindari khalis . . .	. Land held by a single owner.
Zira . . .	. Cummin seed.

M. F. O'DWYER, I.C.S.,
Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and
Bharatpur States.

Copy of letter No. 322, dated the 20th October 1899, from the Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur States, Alwar, to the Political Agent, Alwar State, Alwar.

With reference to First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General's endorsement No. 4660, dated 10th October 1899, conveying the sanction of the Government of India to the proposed Assessments of the five tehsils of Tijara, Behror, Mandawar, Kuthumbar and Rajgarh, I have the honour to inform you that the new Jamas for each village in these tehsils have been announced by me on the 16th, 17th and 18th instant at Alwar, with the following results :—

Serial No.	Tehsil.	Present Jama.	Sanctioned Jama.	Total of Jama as announced.	Increase on present Jama.	ARREARS.		
						Total.	Remitted.	To be collected.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tijara . . .	1,58,903	1,77,500	1,78,286	19,383	83,311	57,151	26,160
2	Mandawar . .	1,60,693	1,80,000	1,80,185	19,492	3,197	3,108	89
3	Behror . . .	1,94,578	2,12,000	2,12,385	17,807	3,294	3,294	Nil.
4	Kathumbar . .	1,59,653	1,66,000	1,65,521	5,868	2,09,159	1,80,195	28,964
5	Rajgarh . . .	1,56,372	1,72,000	1,73,080	16,708	14,102	13,279	823
	Total . . .	8,30,199	9,07,500	9,09,457	79,258	8,13,063	2,57,027	56,036

2. There is a slight difference of Rs. 42 between the present Jama as shown here and as given in para. 136 of the Assessment Report, which is due to the fact that there the demand for Sambat 1954 is shown, while here I have shown the demand for Sambat 1955, the last year of the old Assessment. The figures for arrears for the same reason differ slightly from those given in para 138 of the Assessment Report, as they take account of the fresh arrears that accrued and of the old arrears collected in Sambat 1955.

3. It will be seen that the net increase in Khalsa revenue—Rs. 79,258 exceeds by Rs. 1,999, the enhancement Rs. 77,259—estimated in para. 136. As I wrote in that para., the proposed Assessments were given in lump-sums of even thousands of rupees, and would probably be slightly increased or decreased, when the Assessments of each village were worked out and announced. To this enhancement may be added Rs. 1,352 for commutation dues on Mafis in Kathumbar, Rs. 212 in Tijara and Rs. 22 in Rajgarh, which will in future be separately realised. Thus the total enhancement in these five tehsils is Rs. 80,844. The enhancement in the four eastern tehsils was Rs. 66,079, or adding Rs. 1,759 for commutation dues in Mafis, which will in future be separately realised, Rs. 67,838, so that the total enhancement in the nine tehsils reassessed up to date is Rs. 1,48,682.

4. The figures for the Mandawar tehsil do not include Rs. 2,222, the Istimrari demand of the two estates, Pahel and Bawad, which as the demand is permanently fixed, have not come under re-assessment. In Behror and

Mandawar also considerable allowance has had to be made, as explained in para. 135 of the Assessment Report, for lenient Assessment of estates held by Thakurs in these tehsils. The actual reduction allowed under this head is:—

Behror.....Rs. 6,425	} =Total Rs. 13,735.
Mandawar.....,, 7,310	

5. The new Assessments will take effect from the present Kharif, and will have effect for a period of 20 years. As you are well aware, the general failure of crops owing to the prolonged draught renders it out of the question to collect anything approaching the full demand in the present harvest. To reassure the people on this point, Dewan Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Das was good enough to attend each day at the giving out of the Jamas, and carefully explained to the Lambardars that they would only be called upon for the present to pay up as much of the Jama as the state of the crops and the general condition of each estate justified (the amount has in each case been determined by the Deputy Collector in consultation with the tehsildars), and that the balance would be treated as suspended revenue, to be held over for realisation in more favourable harvests.

6. This announcement and also the wise liberality which the State has shown in making judicious Takavi advances, has restored the confidence of the people, and I think helped considerably towards making them readily accept the new Jamas. Out of a total of 619 estates in the five tehsils, all but two have promptly accepted responsibility for the new demand, and signed the engagements. The two estates which have refused to engage are Tisari in Kathumbar and Dis in Behror. Neither has been heavily assessed, and both will probably come to their senses within a few days. If they still refuse to tender, arrangements can be made with other parties.

The general acceptance of the enhanced demand in a year of such stress and difficulty as the present is, I think, a strong testimony to the moderation of the assessment, and the confidence of the people in the Raj.

7. I should be glad if you would send copies of this letter to the Agent to the Governor General, and to the Council, and have 50 copies printed for insertion in the Assessment Report, to which it is a necessary complement. Lists in vernacular, showing details for each village and totals for each tehsil will shortly be submitted to the Council direct.

[True Copy.]

L. IMPEY,

CAPTAIN,

Political Agent, Alwar.

